THE
HISTORY and MYSTERY
OF THE
VENEREAL LUES

Concisely abstracted and Modelled (occasionally) from serious strict Perpensions, and critical Collations of divers repugning Sentiments and contrary Assertions of Eminent Physicians: *English*, *French*, *German*, *Dutch*, *Spanish*, and *Italian* dissenting Writers.

CONVINCING

By Argument, and Proof the Traditional Notions touching this *Grand Evil*, and common reputed Practice grounded thereon, as erroneous and unsound.

Solving the most dubious and important *Quæries* concerning the abstruse Nature, difficult and deceitful Cures of this Popular Malady.

WITH

Animadversions upon various Methods of *Cure*, practised in those several Nations.

By *E. Maynwaringe* Doctor in Physick.

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Ratio Operis.

The Occaſion, Deſign, and Management of this Work,

Apologetically prefixt.

THE vaſt extent and comprehenſion of the Medical Study, taking cognizance of all things compriſed in the Univerſe, Celeſtial *and* Terreſtrial*: as alſo the prodigious company of multifarious Diſeaſes and Diſcompoſures in the* Microcoſm*; are not the whole labours and difficulties attending this Science, but to make this Undertaking more intricate and perplex, the variety of diſſenting Judgments upon every Diſeaſe, gives a ſtrange check and diſtraction to prevent and fruſtrate a certain, ſteddy, well-grounded Knowledge.*

Particularly and for Example, the Subject in hand offers great diſſatisfaction and diſappointment to the induſtrious Sceptical *Phyſician that is in purſuit of a compleat indubious knowledge; by reaſon and from the diſſimilar opini-*

ons and claſhing of Authors of the high-eſt reputed Rank, which for number and variety of different perſwaſions, ſcarce any Diſeaſe can equalize or parallel this.

And notwithſtanding they are thus divided, and have eagerly hunted and caſt about this way and that way to find the right ſcent; yet after all they are at a loſs, are forced to acquieſce, and moſt of them ſit down and conclude with this determination, that the Venereal Pox *is* Morbus occultus. *And although in practical points, the generality of* Profeſſors *are eaſily perſwaded and lightly take up this or that Courſe of Phyſick for this Diſeaſe (commonly from the greater number of Aſſertors and Followers thereof in Practice) and proſecute a Method of Cure upon fallacious unbottomed preſumptious and traditional Preſcripts. Yet there are ſome, and but a few, that are not ſo ſatisfied, that are not thus lightly carried away, and ſtifle their Judgments in the great Current of general Opinions; but are laborious and diligent to acquire ſuch a knowledge and ſtable Judgment as will abide the Batteries of all contrary opinionated Gainſayers and Diſputers: and in the* Therapeutick *part, to purchaſe ſuch Medi-*

cinal

cinal Arcana's, *as will certainly and ſpeedily reſcue tortured man from this affrighting and defaming Malady.*

And although many diſcouragements preſent upon ſuch enterpriſes to deter the Undertakers; yet notwithſtanding I have endeavoured to clear up and bring forth this latent *Diſeaſe out of the obſcurity and uncertainty, wherein various entangled Judgment have involved it, and rank it in the number of manifeſt and known Diſeaſes; being a Work of ſuch importance to Mankind, as none other is greater in the whole* Catalogue *of Sickneſſes.*

This Diſeaſe is not mean and contemptible, but Lords *it over the reſt, is familiar with* Nobles, *and hath admittance into the Courts of* Princes. *For its frequency, popularity, and diffuſiveneſs none exceeds it, being confined to no Region, Country, or Climate; but perambulates* hic & ubiq; *and walks through the Earth, viſiting all Nations. The contagious* Seminary *of this* Lues *lies in Ambuſcade, aſſaults and ſets upon Mankind ſeveral ways, ſeizes upon various parts, faſtens here and ſometimes there uncertainly, appears in divers ſhapes, affrights with diſmembring*

or disfiguring, tortures exquiſitely, kills ſlowly, acts many tedious and dolorous parts, and makes its Exit *dubiouſly.*

This Manual, though mean in bulk, compriſeth the ſum of what hath been delivered by Authors concerning this grand Diſeaſe; preſents you with variety of diſſonant and jarring opinions, in the Riſe and Antiquity thereof, in its ſubtle nature, cauſes, ſeat of reſidence, various kinds, Diætetick inſtitutions, indications for Cure, deſignments and adaptation of Medicines, with the Authors *deciſion and determination thereupon. And this uniform Draught (with the help of practical and often experimented proofs) I have abſtracted and modelled out of the diſformity and confuſion of thwarting Judgments, and ſetled ſuch informing* Notions *of this Diſeaſe, as may render the Cures thereof more certain, ſafe, and expeditious; very uſeful to whom it may concern, either as* Practicers *or* Patients *: the truth whereof I doubt not but will appear confirmed upon tryal of what is here propoſed, and ſet forth in the* Front *of this Work.*

London, From my Houſe
in *Fetter-lane.*

E. M.

Books lately Printed for the Booksellers of London.

PRaxis *Medicorum, Antiqua & Nova.* The Ancient and Modern Practice of Phyſick, *Examined, Stated,* and *Compared.* The Preparation and Cuſtody of *Medicines*, proved to be the *Phyſicians* proper charge and grand duty. The new Mode of Preſcribing and Filing *Recipe's* with the Apothecaries, manifeſted an imprudent invention and pernicious innovation, *&c.* By *E. Maynwaringe*, Dr. in Phyſick.

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THE HISTORY AND *MYSTERY* OF THE *VENEREAL LUES.*

CHAP. I.

Of the various names *given to this* Diſeaſe *in ſeveral* Countries.

THE *denomination* of Diſeaſes is not to be neglected, and paſſed over as frivolous; for as much as moſt Diſeaſes have names *ſignificant* and *proper*; or denoting ſomething *remarkable*, appertaining thereto.

This Diſeaſe as it wandred about in ſeveral parts of the *World*, hath *changed* its *name* almoſt in every *Country* where it appeared; but why this malady ſhould not retain and owne a *conſtant name*, but paſs under *ſeveral* appellations, the reaſons may be: Firſt, The *ſcandal* of the Diſeaſe, that no *Nation* is willing to owne it, for the place of its birth and original deſcent; but quit themſelves and lay the *imputation* upon another Country; hence it is called by the French, the *Neapolitan* Diſeaſe, as taking its riſe, or being firſt known in *Europe* at the Siege of *Naples*; the *Italians* return it back again, and call it the *French Malady*, and in *England* it is commonly known by the *French Pox*, as being firſt tranſported hither from *France*: in the *Low Countries* it commonly goes by the name of the *Spaniſh Pox*, being brought by the *Spaniſh* Souldiery into the *Netherlands*; but the *Spaniards* to quit themſelves from the original extract of this evil, call it *Paturſa*, or the *Indian* Diſeaſe; as having brought it over with them from *Weſt India*, in that Voyage *Columbus* made about the year 1492. to diſcover

Heteronymiæ ratio. 1.

diſcover the Weſtern parts of the World.

Secondly, The *various opinions* among Writers concerning the nature and riſe of this Diſeaſe, hath cauſed it thereby to be known by ſeveral names, anſwering ſuch their Conceptions: *Fracaſtorius* calls it *Syphilis*, ſome *pudendagra*, becauſe commonly ſeated in the *privities*; others *mentagra*, and ſome call it the *great Pox* to diſtinguiſh it from *Variolæ* the *ſmall Pox*, but *Fernelius* terms it *Lues Venerea* from the uſual procuring cauſe, which appellation we retain chiefly through the progreſs of this diſcourſe; and although there are other Diſeaſes ariſing from *Venus* by *exceſs* or *defect* thereof; yet this exceeding all the reſt in *cruelty* and *pertinacy*, may well carry the title from the reſt, and be ſtiled *eminenter*, the *Venereal Lues*. Ratio 2.

CHAP. II.

The Antiquity, *and* Riſe *of the* Venereal *Diſeaſe.*

ABout the *original* deſcent of this *malady*, Writers do much *differ* and vary in their opinions: ſome would have it a *new* Diſeaſe, others plead for its *Antiquity*; ſome would have it to take its riſe from this Nation and Country, others from another Region: that you may be acquainted with the ſeveral perſwaſions of *learned* grave *Authors* touching this matter; I ſhall give you ſome brief account of their different judgments in this point, worth your obſervation, and then *abſtract* my own determination, from the moſt *valid* reaſons and probability of truth.

Some will have this Diſeaſe to take its riſe at the *French Camp* before *Naples*, in the year 1494. and till then was not known: others will have the *Weſt-India* to be its native place, where it is *endemical*; and that *Columbus* his Souldiers at their return from

from diſcovering the Weſtern World, brought it thence into *Spain*; who upon their arrival were diſpatched away to *Naples* (being then beſieged by the *French*) did propagate this *venereous* evil amongſt the *Italian* Women; and that they ſpread it amongſt the *French*, in whoſe Army it raged very fiercely. The *French* returning home brought it into their own Country, and from thence it came into *England*; wherefore in *England* it is called the *French Pox:* the *French* not willing to owne this foul Diſeaſe, call it the *Neapolitan* and *Spaniſh Pox:* the *Spaniard* to free himſelf from the ſcandal, call it the *Indian Pox.*

Sebaſt. Aquilanus a *Galeniſt*, (that lived under *Ludovicus Marqueſs* and *Biſhop* of *Mantua*, about the year 1508.) contends for the Antiquity of this Diſeaſe in a Treatiſe *de morbo gallico*, of this *Venereal Malady*; but will have it the ſame with the *Elephantiaſis*, the *Leproſie*; which is a Diſeaſe of great *Antiquity:* and this he endeavours to prove from a *parity* of *ſymptoms* that attend the one and the other; and compares *Galens deſcription* of the *Elephantiaſis* with this *Venereal Lues.* *Sebaſt. Aquilanus. Tract. de morb. gallic.*

Leonicen. lib. de morb. gal. *Leonicenus* a *Phyſician* of note at *Ferrara* about a hundred and forty years ago; writ of this Diſeaſe, and ſaith it is ancient, long before the Seige of *Naples*; but does not agree with *Aquilanus* that it is the *Elephantiaſis*; or thoſe that would have it the *lichenæ*; nor the *ſaphatum* of the *Arabians*; but *puſtulæ* riſing upon the ſkin from the corruption of air; and counts it one of *Hipocrates* his *Epidemical* Diſeaſes: of this opinion likewiſe is *Reuſner* in his Book *de Scorb.* and alſo *Valleſius* 1. *Epid. Com.* 1.

3. *Epid. Sect.* 2.

Scanarolus. *Scanarolus* conſents with the determination of *Leonicenus*; and writes a Tract in his defence againſt *Monteſaurus* a Phyſician of *Verona*, that had oppoſed it.

Catan. tract. de morb. gal. *Cataneus* will have it a new Diſeaſe ſprung up in *Italy* in the year 1494. *exortus eſt in Italia monſtroſus morbus, nullis ante ſeculis viſus, totoq; in orbe terrarum incognitus.*

Ulyricus de Huten, a *German*, who wrote of this Diſeaſe in the year 1519. is of the ſame opinion.

Wendelin Hock de morb. gal. *Wendelin Hock*, a Doctor of *Bononia*, who wrote of this Diſeaſe a little before *de Huten*, pitches upon the ſame

ſame time that it brake forth; and aſcribes the original cauſe of this Diſeaſe to a poſition of the *Planets*, in the year 1483.

Laurentius Friſius a *German*, (a great *aſſertor* of *Avicen*) who wrote of this Diſeaſe in 1532. agrees with *Hock*, and *de Huten*, concerning the time that this *malady* brake forth. *Laurent. Friſius de morb. gal.*

Joanes Almener, a *Spaniard*, calls it *morbus gallicus*, or *paturſa*; aſcribes the firſt riſe to *Cœleſtial influence*, afterwards propagated by *Contagion*.

Fernelius a famous *Phyſician* of *Paris*, in his *Dialogue* of this Diſeaſe, declares himſelf *negatively*, that it came not from *Cœleſtial influence*, or any popular cauſe; but agrees with *Cataneus* and others concerning the time and place, where it firſt manifeſted it ſelf, namely at the Seige of *Naples* in 1493. *Fernel. lib. 2. de abdit. rerum cauſis. Cap. xiv.*

Baptiſt. Montanus a *Doctor* of *Padua* in great eſteem there, about the year 1540. does not agree with the opinion of *Fernelius* and others that gives this Diſeaſe no longer ſtanding in the World than from the Seige at *Naples*; but believes rather that it came from *America* with *Columbus*. *Montan. tract. de morb. gal.*

Falop. *Falopius* also a *Padua Doctor*, much esteemed about the year 1554. is of the same opinion with *Montanus* his *Tutor*; that it came out of the *India's*, is a new Disease in *Europe*, but of ancient standing in its own Country.

Foresti. Sennert. *Forestus*, and *Sennertus*, also two Judicious and Learned Writers, reckons up the different *sentiments* of some chief *Authors*, but rather adheres to this opinion that it was brought first into *Europe* with *Columbus* his followers.

Mercat. lib. de morb. gal. *Mercatus* a learned *Spaniard* chief Physician to *Philip* the II. and *Philip* the III. *Kings* of *Spain*, wrote of this Disease; recites several opinions of *Authors* before him, concerning the rise of it; but does not determine this point, nor declare plainly to whom he adheres.

Some will have this Disease to arise from an inundation of the River *Tyber*, in the time of *Pope Alexander* the Sixth; that in the Summer following this infectious Disease began from the filth cast up upon the land, which infected the air, and so begate this Disease.

Benedict. *Joannes Benedictus* a *German*, who wrote

wrote above a hundred years ſince, will have this Diſeaſe to be of late ſtanding; unknown to *Hipocrates*, *Galen*, *Avicen*, or other ancient *Phyſicians*; and calls it the Diſeaſe of St. *Mævus*.

Hieronimus Fracaſtorius, thwarts this opinion, and would have this Diſeaſe to be *antique*; to have its riſings and ſettings; to appear and diſappear for a long time; and that after ſuch *intermiſſion*, at its firſt *advent*, it hath been accounted new. *Fracaſtor. lucubrat. de ſyphil.*

Gaſper Torrella writ a *Tract* of this Diſeaſe and calls it *Pudendagra*, becauſe commonly ſeated in the Privities of Man or Woman. *Ferrarius* gives it the ſame name, others call it *Mentagra*. *Torella.*

Aurelius Minadous, a Phyſician of *Venice*, put out a Tract of this Diſeaſe in the year 1596. after he hath reckoned up ſeveral opinions, he produceth his own in theſe words: *ego ſum ex illorum Claſſe qui putant fuiſſe ſemper hunc morbum. Cum enim conſidero eadem natura præditos homines, eodem Cœlo natos, ſub iiſdem ſyderibus educatos, cum idem ſit mundus qui fuit olim, cumq; nec dierum nec horarum, nec omnino* *Minadous.*

nino temporum ordo sit immutatus, non potest mihi aliter in captum mentis pervenire quam omnes fuisse semper eisdem morbis obnoxios, potuisse semper vigere hæc mala, & multa non esse nova ex se, sed nobis videri nova, causas naturales milies easdem extitisse, similem morbum ex causis similibus etiam superioribus ætatibus potuisse contingere : which words are much what the same with *Leonicenus* that writ of this Disease 90. years before him, and was the first *Italian* Physician that put forth a Book of this Malady.

Leonicen. libell. de Epidem.

To be brief; I shall sum up the number of *dissenting Authors*, and divide them into *two* Companies, as I find them to stand *opposite* in opinion, recorded in their own Works. And first, for the *novelty* of this Disease are these Physicians following (men of repute and fame, especially in those times and places, when and where they exercised this Profession.) *Bapt. Montanus, Jacob Cataneus, Nichol. Massa, Joan. Benedictus, Ulrychus de Hutten, Windel. Hoch, Laur. Phrysius, Aloysius Lobera, Pet. Maynardus, Anton. Benivenius, Fallopius, Fernelius, Petronius, Rondeletius, Foreſtus, Sennertus.*

Scriptores pro novitate hujus morbi litigantes.

On

On the contrary party, who contend for the *Antiquity* of this Diſeaſe, are theſe Phyſicians, men of note. *Sebaſt. Aquilanus, Nicol. Leonicenus, Anton. Scanarolus, Joan. Paſchalis, Bernard. Victorius, Franc. Valleſius, Reuſner, Minadous, Joan. Langius.* *Medici pro antiquitate luis vener. diſceptantes.*

Having ſhewed you the different opinions of *Authors* concerning this point, it remains I ſhould give in my own *ſentiment*, and determine the controverſie. *Authoris determinatio.*

Firſt, I allow that all Diſeaſes incident to humane nature, did not *appear* in the World together, but have their *priority* of *exiſtence* in ſeveral Ages, ſutable and anſwering to the *condition* of *places* as they came to be inhabited; as alſo the *various* ſtate and *alteration* of bodies, by the *commixture* of people of *different* Climates, or variouſly tainted with Diſeaſes *ingenerating* with each other; alſo by *ſpontaneous* declenſions and *degeneration* of depraved nature; by various *diætetic* cauſes, ſtrange accidents, and unwonted procurements: from whence *new* Diſeaſes do aſſurge and ſprout forth; *old* Diſeaſes become *rare* and *commute*. *Judicatio* I.

Secondly,

Secondly, παραδόξως, I must affirm; That the *Pox* is not always the *Parent* of the *Pox*, but untainted persons using *immoderate*, *unusual*, and *bestial Venery*, may procure the first symptoms leading to this *Lues*, which neglected, may introduce and settle the *Pox*.

Thirdly, That *Venery* and the *enormities* thereof being *antique*; the product *Lues* we may well judge *antique* also.

Fourthly, That the *Venereal Evil* is no new Disease, as some do imagine, but antique; though not mentioned by *Hippoc. Galen*, and the Ancients under those Titles it now goes by; yet the symptoms of those Diseases which they describe, are very like to those belonging to this malady, and probably might issue from the same procuring causes, and sprout forth from the same Seminary.

Fifthly, That the variation of some symptoms now in this Disease, by *time*, *persons*, or *places*, is not sufficient to denominate it *new*, except you can find out a *new radix*, or spring from whence it doth arise; for, else all Diseases upon the same account may be called

called *new*, from their unwonted *Phænomena* and different appearance; and this of neceſſity will be, and hath ever been from *diverſity* of bodies, *different complications*, with other Diſeaſes and *individual* propriety, which ſets as it were a new face and different garb upon every Diſeaſe, though the ſame *in ſpecie*, *in radice & modo generationis*: and as nature is not conſtant in her *uniform* and *regular* actions, and the due *œconomy* of humane bodies, much leſs may we expect it in her *diſorder*, and *preternatural* motions.

Sixthly, That the *Venereal Pox* being ſomething changed and altered in the ſymptoms now from what it was at its firſt breaking forth at the Seige of *Naples*, or rather their more *plain* diſcovery in *Europe*; may upon good grounds be ſuppoſed to have then not its *riſe*, but *augmentation* and *aggravation*, ſince many and moſt of the attending ſymptoms were obſerved by the ancients long before.

Seventhly, That this *Venereal* malady was not ſo *familiar*, was not ſo much noted and inquired into before the Seige of *Naples*; but being brought over

over from *America* as an additional taint to propagate and ſpread more plentifully in *Europe*, and to make it more fierce and raging, which buſied the heads of *Phyſicians* to inquire more *nicely* into the matter, to *denominate* it peculiarly, to *invent* methods for Cure, and new Medicines.

CHAP. III.

The Progreſs and propagation of the Venereal Lues *into ſeveral Countries.*

Luis Vener. hiſtorica narratio.

IN giving you the *Hiſtorical Narrative* of this Diſeaſe, we ſhall take our riſe but from the year 1492. about which time the *Spaniards* made a Voyage under the conduct of *Columbus* into *America*, to diſcover that part of the unknown World.

And although this *Lues* bears an ancienter date, and derives its Pedegree far before that time, yet we have ſo little account of it recorded by *Writers*, that it will not well admit of a *Narration*. But after this *expedi-*

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tion of the *Spaniards* it became ſo notorious, that many ſince have ſpent their judgments in remarking what was moſt conſiderable and obvious to their reaſons, in the various paſſages that frequently occurred. We muſt then in this part of our diſcourſe, depend upon the credit of *Authors*, and collect the *Hiſtorical* Account from the moſt *authentick* Writers.

The *Spaniards* arriving in that *Septentrional* part of *America*, about the latitude of *Florida* (where confidently 'tis reported this *Lues* is *endemical*) they ſoon got the taint of this Diſeaſe, and after a year or two roving there, in 1494. they returned home well fraught with this *Indian* Commodity; and no ſooner they were landed in *Spain*, but another *expedition* was provided for them, and they were diſpatcht away to relieve *Naples*, which was then beſieged with a great Army of *French*, under the Command of *Charles* the Eighth of *France*.

The *City* being diſtreſſed for proviſions, eaſed themſelves of ſome of their *ſuperfluous Women* (of the worſer ſort we may well imagine) ſuch

as

as were over-ridden and notably ſeaſoned with the *Indian Itch*, and ſent them into the Beſiegers *Camp*, where they were entertained as welcom variety, and we may eaſily believe they did not ſpare to uſe them ſufficiently; Souldiers are not nice in this point, (eſpecially where Women are ſcarce) and here could be no good choice to pick and chuſe, but bad enough was the beſt.

Theſe *Courtizans* ſo ſauced the *French*, that in a ſhort time this *Venereal Lues* raged throughout the Camp, and for an aggravation of the matter, the *diet* of the French Army did not a little contribute to add to the fury of this Diſeaſe; for being *ſtreightned* for *food*, as there was great *ſcarcity* of *fleſh* chiefly in the whole Country, the *Victuallers* that provided for the Army, amongſt the *Boars* fleſh that was appointed and commonly barrelled up for the Leaguer; did mix therewith the fleſh of *dead* Men, theſe two having great ſimilitudes, ſo that the cheat paſt undiſcovered for ſome time.

And this report we have from *Fioravantus* a famous *Italian Emperick*, who

who received this relation from a *Neapolitan*, whoſe Father was a Victualler to the Army of *Alphonſo King* of *Naples*.

And it is likewiſe reported that in that part of the *Weſt-Indies*, where this *Lues* is *epidemical*; that thoſe people are *Anthropophagi*, eaters of Mans fleſh.

And the forenamed Author *Fioravantus*, to ſatisfy himſelf what effect would follow upon a Creature feeding upon its own kind, did feed a *Hog* at his own Houſe, with *Hogs-fleſh* mingled with other meat, and within a few days the briſles and hair came off, and *Puſtuls* aroſe in the fleſh. After that (he ſaith) he took a *Dog* and fed him for two Months with *Dogs-fleſh* only, and great pains ſeiſed him, with *Puſtuls* and ſhedding of his hair.

Whether the eating of Mans fleſh were ſufficient to create the *Pox*, I ſhall not affirm; but this upon good grounds I may conclude, that if the ſtory be true, as that the *French* were ſo abuſed with Mans fleſh for their food, it could not but highly *exaſperate* the taint of the *Indian Pox* and *Scurvy*; which two ſhaking hands to-

gether, the reſult muſt be ſomething extraordinary; and indeed ſo it proved by its intractable fierceneſs and truculency, which in a ſhort time devoured ſome *thouſands* of the *French*: the remainder that returned back into *France*, propagated this evil, and increaſed it there, that it became to be notorious and common: the intercourſe between *France* and *England* being ſo great, this Diſeaſe could not be confined long in the *French* Quarters, but muſt be communicated to the *Engliſh*; we as kind a ſort of people as moſt *Nations*, freely and plentifully beſtow it upon one another, and being *ingrafted* into ſo many *families*, 'tis probable the taint will never waſh out, but derive a *perpetual* ſucceſſion, and tranſmigration into the Off-ſpring.

The *Spaniards* having a propriety and great intercourſe with the *Netherlands*, tranſports this Diſeaſe with their Souldiery, and ſpreads it very plentifully amongſt the *Dutch*.

After this manner being introduced into the chief parts of *Europe*, and made a Companion to the greateſt *traders* and *travellers* in the World, it

it ſoon ſpread into all places of *traffick*, and by time increaſed ſo, that it is now grown very familiar to all *Nations*, and generally owned to inhabite all the *known* parts of the *World* where we have Commerce; and this Commodity is to often dearly bought by *Travellers* into far Countries, where they imagined this *à la mode* Diſeaſe was not to be met with.

CHAP. IV.

The virulent nature of the Venereal Lues.

CONcerning the nature of this Diſeaſe, *opinions* are very *various* amongſt the moſt judicious Writers, and this difference aroſe from the *various ſymptoms* that attend this malady, of a very different *ſignature*, as challenging ſeveral cauſes for ſuch *morbific impreſſions*; to underſtand therefore the ſeveral perſwaſions and verdicts that have paſſed hereupon; it will be neceſſary to examine the

definitions and *deſcriptions* of former Writers, wherein ſuccinctly they have compriſed and declared their *judgments* touching this matter; and adjoin our *animadverſions* to the particular *ſentiment* of each Author, for the better information of the Reader.

Leoniceni opinio lib. de morb. gallico.

Leonicenus one of the ancienteſt Writers of this malady, deſcribes it thus. *That the French Diſeaſe is Puſtuls generated from a various corruption of humours, from the intemperate heat and moiſture of air, affecting the privities firſt, afterwards the whole body, for the moſt part with great pain.*

Rejicitur. But this is a very unſatisfactory account, and irrational; for as much as *Puſtuls* are not the *ratio formalis* of this Diſeaſe and inſeparable; but are uncertain effects that happen ſometimes; and the Diſeaſe is as truly generated and fixed without theſe ſignals as with them; and he might as well have ſaid, the *French* Diſeaſe is *Ulcers*, or *Spots*, or *Pains* or *Gonorhæa*; becauſe theſe as frequently attend the Diſeaſe as *Puſtuls*. The remaining part of that deſcription I diſmiſs, not to ſpend time about it; becauſe every common judgment may detect the errors. Some

Some will have this Diſeaſe to be *intemperiem*, and define it thereby as the *eſſence* and *quiddity* of this *Lues*; but thoſe that conſent herein do alſo differ about the *intemperature*, and cannot agree what the intemperate quality is, or *combination* of qualities.

Some ſay it is *hot* and *dry*; others ſay it is *cold* and *dry*; ſome will have it to be *hot* and *moiſt*; others *cold* and *moiſt*; and if theſe four qualities could admit of more conjunctions, and Partnerſhips, we ſhould have more variety of *opinions*; but the συζυγίαι are ſtinted here, unleſs they will aſſert contradictions.

Maſſa a *Venetian* Phyſician, who writ of this Diſeaſe not long after it raged ſo in *Italy*; he defines the nature of this evil to be *cold* and ſomewhat *dry*. As for *cold*, we find for the moſt part the *contrary*, and the concomitant effects to carry with them ſignals of *heat*: as *acrimony* and ſharpneſs of Urine, *inflammations*, *dolorous Ulcers*, &c. and whereas *pain* is a moſt frequent *ſymptom* attending this Diſeaſe, ſo a *preternatural heat* moſt commonly is the conſequent of pain. *Nicol. Maſſæ opinio.* *Rejicitur.*

Joan. Bapt. Montani sententia.

Montanus in his *Tract* of this Disease, contradicts the former opinion, and says that the *essence* and *nature* of this Disease is a *hot* and *dry* distemper of the *Liver* introduced by Contagion. But this cannot be rationally allowed neither; in that we daily see this *Lues* to produce a *putredinous moisture*, which breaks forth into *Ulcers* and *Scabs* frequently; although in some bodies such effects may not appear; and who ever did know a *hot* and *dry* distemper of the *Liver* to cause a *Gonorrhœa*, which is one of the master symptoms that commonly attends this Disease.

Refutatur.

Tomitanus a *Padua* Doctor, agrees with *Montanus* upon *coupling* the intemperate qualities in this *Lues*; but differ very much about their *introduction* and *rise*, asserting therein contrary to each other: for *Montanus* says they are introduced *per Contagium*; but *Tomitanus* saith *this Disease is a hot and dry distemper of the Liver, to such a degree that it becomes Contagious.* In the former, *Contagion* is made the *cause* of the intemperate qualities; in the latter, *Contagion* is put as the *product*, *effect*, and *result* of those

Bernard. Tomitan. definitio.

thoſe qualities; but neither will hold good; nor carries a probability of truth. But *Tomitanus* his Philoſophy ſeems very ſtrange, that *heat* and *drineſs* ſhould arrive ſo far, and to ſuch a height, as to become Contagious: *putrefaction* which is chiefly the *effect* of moiſture, or *conjunct* therewith, may degenerate ſo as to become infectious; but *drineſs* is *preſervative*, hinders putrefaction or corruption for the moſt part; and *heat* in the higheſt degree is not *Contagious*, except you will ſay that *fire* is Contagious, which none yet ever aſſerted. *Repudiatur.*

Rondeletius and *Laurent. Phriſius* of a quite contrary opinion to *Montanus* and *Tomitanus*; will have this *Lues* to be *a cold and moiſt diſtemper*; induced to this perſwaſion from ſome cold ſymptoms that aſſurge from this Diſeaſe; as *Coughs*, *Hoarſeneſs*, *hanging* down of the *Uvula*, much *ſpiting*, and *Phlegmatic tumors*; as alſo from the remedies that effect the Cure, which are moſt of them hot. *Rondelet. & Laur. Phriſ. Opinio.*

But this opinion I cannot admit of neither; as for theſe *qualities* in *exceſs*, if we allow them to attend upon this Diſeaſe in ſome perſons, yet they *Improbatur.*

are not *inſeparable*, and the Diſeaſe is oft without them; as in ſuch perſons tainted, who find no alteration, but a *defluvium pilorum*, a ſhedding of the hair: ſo that they are not *neceſſarily* included in this malady, nor do they *explicate* the ſubtle various nature of this evil, nor *diſtinguiſh* it from other Diſeaſes, for they are as eminent and apparent in their exaltations in other Diſeaſes, as in this. Since then theſe intemperate qualities are not *diſtinguiſhing* Characters of *ſpecific* difference, but the common appertainers to, and conſequents of moſt Diſeaſes, and Cures, are not performed by levelling and aiming at theſe, but at their ſeveral cauſes upon which they do depend; therefore they are not to be aſſigned as the *groundwork* and *nature* of this Diſeaſe, whereon it is *founded*, and wherein *eſſentially* it does conſiſt. And whereas they argue *à juvantibus* from hot and drying Medicines, that commonly effect the Cures, therefore the Diſeaſe muſt be *cold* and *moiſt*; is a grand error drawn from the celebrated *therapeutic axom. Contraria contrariis, curantur:* Which indeed is very falſe,

and

and a pernicious guide in practice. But to lay open the evil conſequents thereof, would ſpend too much time, and make too great a *Chaſm* in this little work; therefore I forbear to inlarge upon it, and becauſe that *Canon* is fairly convicted by another * Author, whither I refer the Reader for ſatisfaction herein.

*Dr. *Thomſon Galeno-Pale Chap.* 14.

Some there are that place this *Lues* under the ſecond head of the general diviſion of Diſeaſes, and would have it to be *organical*, as the proper *genus* of this Diſeaſe, becauſe the due conformation of parts are vitiated thereby.

Others put this *Lues* in the *third* rank of that general diviſion, and make *ſolution* of *continuity* to be the *genus* thereof: as *Johan. Manardus* who ſaith, *Morbus gallicus eſt ſoluta continuitas ab exuſtis humoribus per Contagium ferè in concubitu genita, &c.* but this definition does not quadrate with the latitude of this Diſeaſe; for as much as *Solution* of *Unity* is not *eſſential*, but an *accidental* conſequent, which happens but in ſome Caſes, where there is excoriation and *Ulcers*.

Manardi definitio.

Culpatur.

Others

Others there are that will have this Diſeaſe to be of a more comprehenſive nature, to have a ſhare and to challenge a part in each branch of the *triple diviſion* of Diſeaſes, *ſimilar*, *organical*, and *common*. Of this judgment is *Paſchalis*, who aſſerts this *Lues* to be a compound of all other Diſeaſes, and that it was well known to the ancients. To this agrees *Johan. Lang.* who will have this Diſeaſe to be *Colluviem veterum Morborum:* and *Proſper. Boargutius* conſents to the *latitude* and *extenſiveneſs* thereof, in the tripartite general diviſion of Diſeaſes, but diſſents from them as to its *antiquity*.

Joan. Paſchal.

Joan. Lan.

Proſper. Boargut. ſententia.

And although theſe men affirm that this evil is *quaſi Compago quædam & Compoſitio omnium malorum*, and that it is a Diſeaſe compounded of many; notwithſtanding *Aurel. Minadous* a *Venetian* Phyſician aſſerts quite contrary, and will not have it reducible to any Diſeaſe, and ſays it is neither *intemperies*, nor *mala Compoſitio*, nor *Soluta unitas*. This *Minadous*, a ſtrict examiner of former Writers that had put forth tracts of this Diſeaſe, and after that he had very nicely run through

Aurel. Minad. Tract. de virulent Vener. pag. 33. Cap. 17.

through the opinions of other men concerning the virulent nature of this malady, and evicted their determinations; at laſt he concludes with his own in theſe words; *ut ſit vapor à tota ſubſtantia adverſus facultati naturali ſenſim agens.* For my own part I am never the wiſer for this definition, giving very little information touching the *abſtruſe* nature of this *Venereal virulency.* And although this Author is very ingenious in ſome parts of that *Tract*, yet here he fails. *Minad. definitio tract. ejuſdem. Cap. 27.*

I rather approve of *Ferrerius* his definition (which *Minadous* condemned) and that is this. *Pudendagra Lues Hiſpanica nihil aliud eſt quàm putredo humorum ex contagione in coitu magna ex parte contracta, participatione venenatarum exhalationum & ſpirituum infectorum.* This deſcription though *Minadous* quarrels with and rejects; yet it ſeems to me more intelligible and a more ſatisfactory account than his. *Fererii definitio.*

Firſt, he ſays it is *putredo humorum* that very frequently is apparent, from the *Ulcers* and *Scabs* that break forth in this Diſeaſe.

In coitu magna ex parte, there he ſhews

ſhews the moſt frequent *procatartic* or primitive Cauſe: and after that he declares the manner of cauſation or introducing this virulency, and that is ſays he: *by receiving venomous exhalations and infected ſpirits*; all which is very tollerable and the beſt that I have met with yet.

Capiuacc. definitio. *Hieron. Capiuaccius*, a Doctor of *Padua*, defining the nature of this Diſeaſe, ſays it is *excrementum toto genere præter naturam, quod multifariam lædere poteſt hominem, genitum ex humana ſubſtantia à ſimili*

Arguitur. *Excrementum*] this Author here ſets forth the nature of the *Venereal* virulency, by an *excrement* or *degenerate matter* in mans body; as if it were the product or conſequent of ſome vitiated digeſtion, and had its riſe and dependance wholly from internal cauſes and defections in nature, not by any contamination from *external primitive* Cauſes, and contagious infection received *ab extra.*

Toto genere præter naturam.

This part of the definition may as well agree and be applied to *Worms* that are generated in Mans body, as to this *Lues*; and does not at all diſtinguiſh

ſtinguiſh and diſcover the ſubtle nature thereof: and therefore this *Philoſopher* did miſs the matter very much in explicating and laying open the *abſtruſity* of this *Lues*, which is the intention and ſcope of every definition.

Macolon a Scotchman, *Doctor* in this faculty, and Profeſſor at *Piſa*; above fifty years ſince put forth a Book of this Diſeaſe, wherein he calls the *Galeniſts* to an account ſeverely for their determinations upon this malady; recites their opinions and rejects them as frivolous, in a very few words. At laſt he produceth his own judgment and reſults the whole diſceptation into this theorem. *Lues venerea impuritas eſt ſalis & Mercurii ſpecifica & contagioſa prognata è ſeminibus quæ prius in ſuperiore orbe deliteſcentia poſteaq; germinantia quædam corpora humana parata ad ea ſuſcipienda primò invaſere & ad alios contage vel hæreditario jure propagata ſunt.* If any one can pick out his meaning, and ſet forth a rational probability of truth compriſed herein, it is more than I ſhall undertake to do. *Macolon. theor. Chym. Luis Vener. Cap. 5.*

By the *Narrative* and *Series* of theſe reports,

reports, you may plainly ſee, how far the *opinions* of learned Men in this Profeſſion do lye aſunder; and how *hazardous* it is to preſume upon any *ſingle* judgment, though Men of Fame and great repute in their times. To comment and inlarge upon every extravagant opinion, would give the Reader more trouble than profit; therefore in ſhort, I only name ſome of them and paſs on; others I inſiſt upon, that you may be acquainted with the variety of perſwaſions upon this ſubject, whereby you will be better able to eſtabliſh and fix your judgment, when you meet with the truth.

After all we come now to inquire of *Sennertus*, one ſufficiently known to be a judicious grave Writer, that hath gleaned up many good notions that lies ſcattered here and there in *antique* and *modern* Writings; beſides the additions and improvements of his own, that are very learned and conſiderable. This Author after he had perpended various opinions concerning the nature and cauſes of this *malady*, ſets down his judgment of it in this definition.

Lues

Lues Venerea eſt morbus occultus & peculiariter malignus, contagione in ductus & contagioſus, hepati & facultati nutrienti inprimis adverſus, & propterea nutritione in toto corpore læſa, varios morbos & ſymptomata excitans. Sennert. pract. lib. vi. pars 4. Cap. 4.

I need not render it in Engliſh, being very plain and intelligible to the meaneſt Capacities in the Latine tongue: as for others I doubt the diſcourſe will not be very beneficial. We will examine this *definition* in the ſeveral parts diſtinctly, as coming from one whoſe authority perſwades much, being a general approved Author for *Conduct* in practice; his works ſummarily compriſing the moſt and beſt of what hath been written before him: But ſince his time, we have had *great diſcoveries*, and much of that Doctrine is laid aſide by the moſt ingenious *ſceptical Philoſophers* of this Age: And had that laborious Author been ſo fortunate as to be acquainted with what ſome notable heads are maſters of now; I doubt not but he would have *reformed* his works, *rebuilt* phyſick and laid it upon another foundation: therefore let none think

it

it ſtrange, to ſet aſide this *Authors opinions*, though a man of great worth and induſtry in his time: to the purpoſe in hand then.

Eſt morbus occultus.

Sennert. defi. into diſcepta. tur.

Sennertus here adhering to the Doctrine of *occult* and *manifeſt* qualities, and not finding the nature of the *Venereal Lues* amongſt the *manifeſt* qualities, aſſigns it to an *occult*. Which indeed is as much as to ſay, I know not of what nature the *Venereal Lues* is: and herein conſents with our Author, *Minadous*, *Fernelius*, *Mercatus*, and others, as to the *occult* nature; yet they differ about it, whether a *quality* or *ſubſtance*. But I ſee no reaſon why we ſhould take ſhelter under this *Aſylum ignorantiæ*; that this *Lues* ſhould be *occult* in its nature, ſince it does diſcover it ſelf by manifeſt Characters reſulting from its peculiar nature, as *Gonorrhæa*, *Puſtuls*, *Ulcers*, *&c.* and when we come to *Philoſophiſe* upon theſe, we may trace them in their cauſation as far, and with as much ſatisfaction, as we can do any other Diſeaſe ariſing from *manifeſt* qualities, as they call them. The *Stone* and *Worms* are not accounted

ted *occult* Diſeaſes, yet when they come to render an account of their production, they will meet with as many difficulties, as in laying open the nature of the *Venereal Lues*; and *Spiritus Viruleſcens* may be as good Philoſophy and as evident and plain, as *Spiritus Lapideſcens* and *Lumbrificans*; and ſo they are equally manifeſt and no more *occult*, the one nor the other. As for the Generation of Stones, it is very learnedly diſcourſed by a late * Writer, worth your peruſal.

*Dr. *Sherly's Philoſoph. Eſſay of petrification.*

Who knows any thing more in *Cauſes*, than what is diſcovered and manifeſt to us by the *effects:* we know nothing *à priori*; and if ſo, then I can ſee no reaſon but that the *Venereal Lues* is as truly to be accounted a *manifeſt* Diſeaſe, as a common Feaver. I do not ſay that all Diſeaſes are *equally* manifeſt and diſcoverable alike to all perſons; in regard ſome Diſeaſes are more rare and infrequent, not obvious to every eye; and ſome are more *intricate*, *implicite*, and *intangled* with other Diſeaſes; therefore not ſo eaſily to be determined of, becauſe ſometimes diſguiſed with other com-

plicated affects, of a *ſemiotic* or *ſignal* affinity, as the *Pox* and *Scurvy*; not to be judged of by common heads: but this is not ſufficient to give a denomination of *occult*, but only of *difficult*. Therefore true it is, this *Lues* is not a *manifeſt* Diſeaſe to every *Emperick*, (though impudently they undertake it, and as imprudently ſome reſign themſelves into ſuch hands to be abuſed) nor yet to every *legal Profeſſor* it is not ſo patent in its nature, as ſome other Diſeaſes, but to the moſt acute ſagacious Phyſician, it lies open and diſcoverable as a *Feavor*, in its *nature* and *diagnoſtick* ſigns.

A *Feaver* (you'l ſay) is eaſily known by a *preternatural heat* and burning, which is manifeſt; and likewiſe I ſay the *Venereal Lues* is as eaſily known (to an expert Phyſician) by a *Gonorrhœa*, *Pains*, *Puſtuls*, *Scabs*, *&c.* But here is the difference a *Feaver* is known (in the common titular notion only) by *heat* alone, which is but one ſignal: the *Pox* by a *ſyndrome* or concurrence of many. So likewiſe the *Scurvy*, *Plague*, and others are not manifeſted by a *ſingle* diagnoſtic, but by a *Convent* conſenting. But this *Feaver* which

which is ſo eaſie to be known and apparent by *heat*. (as you ſay) If I inquire of you the true nature thereof, what this *preternatural heat* is, and how it does kindle, from what *principle*, and where the *radix* or *fomes morbi* is; I fear that this Feaver will be an *occult* Diſeaſe alſo, to a great many of our Profeſſors, who knows nothing beyond tradition, and the old erroneous Doctrine of Feavers.

A *Feaver* takes its denomination from *heat*, a general ſignal which attends all ſorts of *Feavers*: but if you know no more of a *Feaver* than what this common *Character* does diſcover and manifeſt, your knowledge is very ſhallow, and avails little to adapt a Cure thereby; for *Feavers* are as *different* as the Cauſes from whence they ariſe; and they are many, their nature very different and various, and as ſecret in their Cauſes as this *Lues*, requiring a *different* method of Cure: *Colds*, *heats*, repletion of *indigeſted* matter, *obſtructions*, *ſurfits*, *diſcordant* food, *intemperate* drinking, *watchings*, ſmall *Pox*, *Worms*, and the *verminous putredinous* matter of which they are generated, *&c.* which *Feavers* are

more abstruse in their *Causes*, and little thought of in their Cures; whereby the common way of Curing *Feavers* becomes so *fatal* to many: and this I am perswaded to believe, from the imprudent irrational practice, that most commonly is used in the Cure of *Feavers*, by *bleeding*, *blistering*, and *Julips*: for did they understand aright what it is that does *æstuate* and raiseth a *febril* heat, and the *occasional* causes or provocation thereto, they would take more proper courses for remedy, and institute other manners of Cure; but of this more at large elsewhere, therefore I pass on, that I may not disjoint our main intended discourse with too long digressions.

Tract of the Scurvy. Chap. 11.

The generating of *Worms* in Mans body, is mustered up amongst the manifest Diseases: but this strange production is not to be ascribed to any of the *manifest* qualities; therefore *lumbrification* is as *occult* as the *venereal virulency*; and oftentimes is a more latent and abstruse Disease, for as much as the *symptoms* or preternatural effects attending, are common to many other Diseases, not distinguishable certainly to whom they belong,

long, but conjecturally and probably.

But the *first* and *second* qualities being more familiar to us, and more frequently occurring; therefore they must be *manifest*, the rest must be *occult*, and this * Author (with others of the same Tribe) in distinguishing and setting forth the difference between *manifest* and *occult* qualities, seems to be very exact, and says, those are occult *quæ non sensibus & ratione, sed sola experientia deprehenduntur*: and those he calls manifest, *quæ sensus nostros afficiunt, & quarum causa manifesta reddi potest.*

* *Sennert.* *Institut. med. lib. v. pars 1. Sect. 1. Cap. 2.*

First, Here I would fain know, what qualities, properties, results, or emanations from causes are so *occult*, as does not affect some of our *senses*; and whether we do take cognisance of any thing, but by their *effects*, which are the objects of some *sense*.

Secondly, I would also understand, and do demand, wherein the *causes* of the *first* qualities are so eminently patent above others as to be called *manifest*. Truly for my part I can see no such manifest causation: the ὅτι, the effects are plain; the διότι is ob-

ſcure; dark enough in the Fountain from whence ſuch effects do emane and ſpring forth. The fire *heats* and *burns*, that's plain, but why? Our *Ibidem.* Author makes this anſwer, *ignis id præſtat, quia calidus.* Pray where is the *manifeſt* cauſation now? it is ſo, becauſe it is ſo: but he ſeems to Philoſophiſe ſomething better in the ſame Chapter, where he complies with the opinion of thoſe, that determine both manifeſt and occult qualities to iſſue *primariò à forma ſubſtantiali*: and he will have the *manifeſt* qualities to emerge from the *ſubſtantial form*, and peculiar *mixtion* of the *Elements*; but the occult from the *ſubſtantial* form *alone.* Now if we examine and inquire, why Water is *cold* and *moiſt*, (manifeſt qualities) and deſire the reaſons of ſuch a nature; the anſwer then according to this Philoſophy muſt be; that it is ſo from the *ſubſtantial* form and *mixture* of Elements: and if we aſk why poiſons (*occult* qualities) work ſuch ſtrange effects; the anſwer is, that ſuch energies proceed from their *ſubſtantial* form *alone.*

Now judge whether are more *manifeſt*

niſeſt in their cauſes, the *former* or the *latter:* for my part I think both *alike*; and the diſtinction of *maniſeſt* and *occult* to be uſeleſs, as having no real foundation.

From this diſcourſe (wherein I might have enlarged if it were neceſſary) we may ſet aſide the *occult* nature of the *Venereal* Diſeaſe, and allow it to be as *maniſeſt* as other Diſeaſes to *judicious* men; being ſo well known by the *ſenſible* products and *apparent* effects that follow and aſſurge from thence: and other Diſeaſes are diſcovered in like manner, *à poſteriori*; which gives occaſion to diſcourſe of and aſſign their cauſes, from the greateſt probabilities and ſtrongeſt perſwaſions of reaſon. Now we ſhall diſmiſs this, and come to the next conſiderable in the definition.

Et peculiariter malignus.

Our Author here determines and diſtinguiſheth the *Venereal Lues*, by a *peculiar* malignity; which (being the *Conſtitutive ſpecific* difference in the definition) muſt be underſtood as the *proper inſeparable* diſtinguiſhing Character *univocally* agreeing with the whole *ſpecies morbi*, and the ſame in

every individual person seized with this Disease: and according to this Doctrine are the Cures promiscuously instituted, and appointed without distinction; save only a respect had to the *fictitious* temperaments, arising from *elementary* mixtion. But I am otherwise perswaded and must assert contrary to this Doctrine; that *Lues venerea non est morbus peculiariter & συνωνύμως malignus à specifica quadam proprietate corruptionis ortus.* The *Venereal virulency* is not of one *univocal* specific nature, but *diversified* and variously different in several individuals, tainted with this Venereal malignity. The reasons inducing me to this opinion, are both *theorical* and *practical*; drawn from the rules of Art, and *therapeutic* observations in different Cures.

Argu.

1. A dissimilitudine symptomatum seu phœnomenõn.

First, *Quia non semper sibi similis:* this Disease hath a different aspect and is Characterised variously in several persons; and although *symptomatical* and *signal* dissimilitude is procured upon some other accounts, yet this *equivocal* nature contributes as a *partial* and not the meanest cause.

2. A diverso genere causarum.

Secondly, *Non iisdem causis, nec una*

via

via corporibus inductus. This Diſeaſe having its riſe and dependance from *ſeveral* primitive cauſes, and introduced in a *different* way, is thereby variegated and altered in its nature, and the Venereal virulency becomes *equivocal* and various in divers perſons. The former part or ſuppoſition is proved. The *illation* from thence is conſonant to reaſon, as various effects naturally ariſe from ſeveral cauſes.

Thirdly, *Non ſemper contagioſus:* this Diſeaſe muſt needs be of a *different* nature, for as much as the *effluviums* emitted from ſome pocky perſons are *venenate* and *infectious*; from others *not* at all *contagious*, and do not taint or ſeize by any manner of contamination; and this does more evidently appear where we treat of Contagion. 3. *A contagioſa & non contagioſa natura.*

Fourthly, *Non æque contumax & difficilis ſanatu.* The virulent nature of this Diſeaſe is ſometimes very *ſtubborn*, diſpiſing generous good Medicines and the rules of Art; and ſometimes of a very *facil* Cure, preſently yielding to the power of efficacious proper Medicines. 4. *A facili & difficili curatione.*

Fifthly,

5. *A neceſſitate diverſorum remediorum.*

Fifthly, *Non ſemper iiſdem remediis curandum eſt.* I do not find any *ſpecific* Medicine, or *peculiar* method and tractation of Patients, equally ſucceſsful; but ſome will admit of Cure *this way*, and with ſuch Medicines; others muſt be Cured *another way*, and with different Medicines; which argues the nature of the Diſeaſe to be various and different. As for the ὅτι of the *former* part, all *practiſers* I think muſt confeſs that have had frequent experience in theſe Cures: the *latter* or inference is drawn from reaſon and ſtrong probability.

I might have illuſtrated and backed theſe arguments with ſome confirmations, but I forbear at preſent until I find this Doctrine *oppoſed.* As for the remaining part of this *Authors* definition, we ſhall not proſecute here, ſince that matter falls under *diſtinct* heads, that I controvert in their proper places: *viz.* the Section of *Contagion*; and that of the *ſeat* of this Diſeaſe.

Several other Writers there are that I might *animadvert* on; but that would be too tedious, and I think ſuperfluous; ſince their judgments are much

much involved with thoſe already recited. And having thus given you the opinions of ſome *eminent* Writers, concerning the *nature* of this *Lues*, and my reaſons in ſhort for diſſenting from them; I come now to declare my own thoughts freely, and to be poſitive in determining the matter. And here I ſhall not define this Diſeaſe, *per genus & differentiam* (the common rule of definitions) which being too anguſt a method will put me upon ſome unavoidable errors; but I ſhall take ſuch a latitude as beſt ſerves my purpoſe, to explicate and detect the difficult and various nature of this grand evil; in its contagious and *non* contagious Generations; modes of propagation; various appearances; fallacious diſguiſe and latency; ferocity and calmneſs; contumacy and ſubmiſſion to curative means.

And here I muſt premiſe and lay down ſome *aſſertions* by way of *introduction*, to uſher in our ſubſequent *reſolves* and *determinations* upon the matter in debate.

And firſt you muſt underſtand, that 1.
Diſeaſes in general, and *in facto eſſe*, are ſignally diverſified and diſtinguiſhed,

guiſhed, by the various producted *aberrations* and *defections* in nature, deviating from rectitude and integrity.

2. Secondly, That *morbific cauſes* operate primarily and chiefly, upon the *vital*, *active* and *governing* principle of humane bodies, ſeducing or conſtraining that to act irregularly or diſſonant from its natural due courſe: from whence the *Organs* of the *body* (ſo governed) perform depravedly, and produce thereby this or that *ſymptom* and unwonted effect.

3. Thirdly, *Procuring* and *occaſionall cauſes*, variouſly prompting or enforcing the *functions* of the *body* from off their duties, do thereby produce variety of *irregularities* and *diſeaſes*, as various effects anſwering their different cauſations. Hence the *Venereal Lues* bears *diſtinguiſhing* Characters, and is *peculiarly* denoted by its train of attending ſymptoms.

4. Fourthly, *Idioſyncratical* propriety of *individual* bodies, may and do produce *heterogenious* effects, though procured by the *ſame* or *conſimiliar* cauſes: from hence as a *partial* cauſe, the *Venereal Lues* is *different* in ſeveral perſons,

perſons, and is not curable but by a *different* way and means.

Fifthly, That *particular parts* of the body, as their office and organizations are *different*, ſo have they peculiar *morbous* effects: hence one and the ſame *univocal* cauſe diſcharging its energy upon *divers* parts and faculties, does thereby produce *various* ſymptoms: and therefore it is that the *venereal virulency* appears in *various* ſhapes, and preſents it ſelf in a *different* train of ſymptoms: if it affect and act upon the *membranes*, great pains enſue; if this venom ſeize upon the parts *elaborating* or *containing* the ſeed; then *gonorrhœa's* or an involuntary fluxion of a degenerate ſperm is the conſequent; if the *Urine* be tainted, it becomes *hot* and *ſharp:* if other humors and juices of the body be infected, a foul *Catlexy* and malign habite of body follows, With *ſpots ſcabs*, or running *Ulcers*. If it arrive to the *extern* parts of the head, the *hair* looſens and falls off; if it invades the bones, *à caries*, or rottenneſs is the product, *&c.* ſo every part is peculiarly ſtigmatiſed and marked. 5.

Sixthly, That *venenate* and *malign* 6.

cauſes

cauſes are *reſpective* denominations; as they ſtand in *oppoſition* and *hoſtility* to this or that natural Patient, where they exert their deſtructive power.

7. Seventhly, That *venenate* and *malign* cauſes, are purely *natural*, operate conſtantly as other Agents, circumſcribed with due limitations in the *ſphear* of their activity, and act as *viſibly* producing *ſenſible* effects; but are more ſtrange and *ſeemingly* abſtruſe, from their *unwontedneſs*, as not being ſo familiar and common, are therefore unreaſonably tearmed *occult:* and particularly this *Lues* is equally demonſtrable with other manifeſt Diſeaſes ſo accounted.

8. Eighthly, *Deleterious* and *malign* Diſeaſes, although they *conſent* to the impediment, diſturbance, and deſtruction of nature, putting her out of a regular courſe, and harmonious Government, leading to ruine: yet their actions *differ* much, and they take *various* ways and courſes to effect that *general* end.

1. Firſt, By a *narcotic* and *ſoporiferous* property; or *delirious* watchings and reſtleſsneſs.

Secondly,

Secondly, By extream *evacuations*, *conſtipations*, or *ſtagnations*. 2.

Thirdly, By violent *pains*, punging, eroding, or lancenating. 3.

Fourthly, By *colliquations*, or *coagulations*. 4.

Fifthly, By *Convulſive* motions, rigid *diſtentions*, or pertinacious *contractions*. 5.

Sixthly, By *putrefactive* degenerations. 6.

Seventhly, By *eroſions* and *abſumption* of parts; or *tumefaction* and ſuperfluous *excreſcences*. 7.

Eightly, By burning *inflammations*, or *mortifications*, and extinction of vitality. Such effects are commonly the products of *venenate* and *malign* cauſes; and ſome of theſe do attend upon, and are often the conſequents of *venereal virulency*. 8.

Ninthly, That the *corruption* of humours in mans body is of *greater* importance, according to the *degree* of its *worth*, and *excellency* of its *uſe*; and therefore the degeneration of the *bloud* is worſe than that of the *chyle*; and the depravedneſs of the *nervous ſuccus* is more prejudicial than that of the *bloud*; but a virulent putrefaction of 9.

of the *sperm*, is worse in its nature than *either*, being an extract elaborated and refined from both: and this is confirmed by the common axiom, *Corruptio optimi est pessima.* And this corruption is not *ordinary*, for it arrives to such a height and degree, that not only the *same* body is overspread with its malignity, but it also infects and injures *another*, and is most commonly contaminating and contagious to *others*: hence *venereal virulency* is derived to *posterity*, and propagated to *familiars* with whom they do converse; and having such ways of *continuation*, of all contagious Diseases this *seminary* abides most *certainly*, and is most likely to *outlast* all others.

10. Tenthly, That *venereal virulency* in general is not of a *homogenous* nature; but in *some* of a more fierce, contagious, and destructive properties; in *others* not so venenate, malign, and spreading, but lodgeth and abides in the body more *sedate* and *placidly*, and makes not so great a disturbance and apparent alteration: from whence it is sometimes doubted whether it be the *right Lues*, or something

things elſe *affine* thereto, and puts many to a *ſtand* in their determination of the matter.

Eleventhly, That the *ſting* or *pocky effluviums* of venereal virulency, darting upon the *parts* of a another body and entring the *pores*; does then *ſeduce* or *compel* the vital governing principles of thoſe parts from off their functions, to a peculiar *enormity* conſpiring with their own nature, and producing ſuch effects common to this Diſeaſe. 11.

Twelfthly, That the *Venereal Lues* is not always propagated *contagiouſly*, but takes its riſe *ſpontaneouſly*, ſometimes, from ſound perſons uſing immoderate unfitting and beſtial venery: for as this *Lues* hath had its birth by *ſuch* natural means or cauſes; ſo likewiſe (probably) is often generated by the *ſame* procuring ways, and may begin again from the *ſame* primitive cauſes, *æquipollent* to its *original* deſcent and production. 12.

Thirteenthly, That the *Venereal Lues* in the fountain of natural cauſes *contained* in the *body*, does aſſurge from a *vitiated impure* ſperm, arriveing to a *contagious* malignity; whether 13.

ther the *primitive* cauſe be unlawful and undue *coition*, or other *corrupters* of ſeed in ſuch Climates where this *Lues* is accounted *endemical.*

CHAP. V.

Various Phænomena *and* Diagnoſtick *ſigns, diſcovering the* Venereal Lues, *in ſeveral gradations.*

Lues Vener. diſpar. aſpectus.

THis Diſeaſe is variegated by the *diverſity* and train of attending ſymptoms, and ſeldom appears *alike* in two perſons; but by the *abſence* or *preſence* of *this* or *that* ſign, does preſent it ſelf with a different face and peculiar garb. And this *diſſimilitude* or variety of appearance, is procured upon a *fourfold* account.

1. Virulentiæ. Varia diſpoſitio.

Firſt, The different *nature* or *virulency* of the perſon *giving* or communicating it, makes the *impreſſion* upon the party *receiving* it, either better or worſe, more or leſs contaminated, according to the *various* malignity

nity of the *aggreſſor* or pocky perſon infecting; who darts the venenous *miaſms* with greater or leſſer force, and is more or leſs virulent; from *whence* the products are different, and cauſeth various and *diſſimilar* ſymptoms.

Secondly, The different *idioſyncraſia*, the diſparity or peculiar *propriety* of bodies that are tainted, *modifies* the venom differently, and receives the venerous ſting more *calmly* or *impatiently*; with more or leſs *antipathy* and averſeneſs to this or that nature: whereby (in ſome) the *venom* ferments and breaks out *ſooner* and more conſpicuouſly, with plain Characters that every one may read; or elſe (in others) it lies more *ſluggiſh* and *dormant*, lurks more ſlily, and diſſembles this or that other Diſeaſe; which couſens *vulgar* judgments in determining what's the matter.

2. *Individualis natura perſonæ contiminatæ.*

Quicquid recipitur, recipitur per modum recipientis.

Thirdly, The *manner* of receiving this *contagion* and different *parts* affected, puts this Diſeaſe into a ſingular *mode* and peculiar dreſs; for if it be received by fond *embraces* only and kiſſing of the *lips*, it bloſſoms there firſt, and appears with *ſcabby* erupti-

3. *Contagium recipiendi modus.*

ons, and a *sore* mouth commonly; but if it be gotten by the *tail*, 'tis not presently charactered in the *face*, or *other* parts, but stays some time in the *Low-Countries*, the place of its conception and birth, afterwards travells into *other* Regions of the body, and appears here and there with variety of ugly shapes and unwelcome salutes to its new quarters, as *pains*, *pimples*, *itch*, *spots*, *scurf*, *scabs*, &c.

4. *Morbi seniorites.*

Fourthly, The *seniority* and *duration* of this malady in the body, makes great *alteration* and different *Phænomina:* a recent young *Pox* before it comes to Age, hath not such a train of attendants, nor gives the same livery, as a confirmed or *inveterate Pox*. The *infancy* of this Disease (if taken by *copulation*) presents to you only with a *sharp*, *hot* Urine, and some *difficulty* in making water; or some gleeting *seminal* excretion, which continuing to discharge the virulency, keeps of the rest of its fellows from appearing upon the Stage, and acts a part *alone* for some time; afterwards comes in *soreness*, *inflammation*, *Ulcers*, &c. and so proceeds on by time,

increa-

increaſing the number of *Actors* in this *tragedy*, gradually arriving to a *confirmed*, after that an *inveterate* Pox; which will then exhibite to your view a *Hoſpital* of Diſeaſes, and ſcare you with variety of *deformities* and ſtrange *defects* in nature: there you will ſee the *lame* ſwinging between two *crutches*, the *faltering ſnuffling* ſpeech, the *mattery* blear eyes, the down *fallen* noſe, the *rotten* palate, the *ſcabby* face, the *ſtinking* breath, *&c.* what not;

Having given you the *Capital* reaſons, why this *Venereal Lues* is ſo diverſified and unlike in ſeveral perſons; it remains I ſhould draw up in their order the whole *Company* and train of *pocky ſymptoms*; placing them in that method and rank as moſt commonly they do preſent upon the ſick, for your better underſtanding the *ſeries* and order or *gradual* increment of this grand Diſeaſe. And here I ſhall diſtribute all the *Phænomena* or appearances of this malady into three diviſions. *Symptomatum ſyndrome.*

Firſt, Such as make the *onſet* and ſeize the patient in the *beginning*. *Lues Venereæ incipientis ſigna.*

Secondly, Such as diſcover the *in-*

Augescentis vestigia. *crement* or progress, and confirms the *radication* of it.

Thirdly, Such as display all its *co-*

Inveteratæ stigmata. *lours*, represents its monstrous full *growth*, and exhibites the most *deplorable* and most *formidable* defects of nature.

1. *Classis signorum.* Discovering *signs* of the first rank emerging from this *Lues*, are such as attend its *minority*, and they (commonly) are more mild, obscure, and dubious, (except they arise from a very foul copulation) such as may be the products of other Diseases, and give occasion of *suspicion* and inquiring into their causes. As those who are tainted by *familiar* contact and *intimate* approaches to pocky persons, have no appearances of this *Lues* in the *privy* parts, all may be well there; and yet the *contagion* may have *entred*, and seised the person; and the alteration from hence may be only a general change of the body as to the *livelinesse* and *vigour* thereof; some *erratick* pains twinging here and there in the head and body; the *countenance* changed more pale and dark; unwonted *melancholy* and sadness; *lassitude*, heaviness and indisposition to action;

action: but if the infection ſteals in by *impure copulation*, and not of the worſer ſort; then a *heat* and *ſharpneſs* of *Urine* may moleſt the Patient, with ſome of the former ſymptoms. (For a *Gonorrhæa* does not always *erupt* upon *coition* with a tainted bedfellow) and theſe ſigns being *general*, or *common* to other Diſeaſes, and not *pathognomonical*; it is not eaſie, nor the work of vulgar heads to determine, of what kind they are, to whom they belong, and from whence they had their being: but by ſtrict inquiry into *preceding cauſes*, and perpending *former* probabilities and occurrences; theſe being duly *collated*, judgment may truly paſs what the Caſe is. A *plant* when firſt it puts forth and peeps out of the ground, is hard to be known of what kind it is, but by a ſkillful *Herbariſt*; which when it is *grown up*, their is no ſuch difficulty, and common people can call it by its name. Semblably this *Lues* in its *infancy* is not apparent but to the moſt ſagacious judgments; except in ſome furious *envenomed* aſſaults of this Diſeaſe, that forthwith indubitably declare the whole matter.

2. *Claſſis ſignorum.* Diſcovering *ſymptoms* and Characters of the *ſecond Claſſis*, are ſuch as more apparently owne the *Pox* for their *Parent*, and they pronounce it confirmed and *radicated* in the body; and of this ſort are virulent *Gonorrhœa's* (commonly called the running of the Reins) being a *green*, *yellowiſh*, or other diſcoloured matter iſſuring from the *privities*, and in men is more apparent; but in women it paſſeth with them commonly for the *whites* (except when there is great pain, inflammation, or tumor accompanying) which *deluſion* makes them the longer to neglect their Cure; and very often the *Phyſician* is deceived and takes it for the *fluor muliebris*, truſting to the Womans relation.

But if there be no ſuch contaminated *ſpermatic* Flux, then the venemous *contagion* is more *diffuſive* and ſpreading into ſeveral parts of the body, finds out other places to bud forth and vent it ſelf. Sometimes it mounts up to the *head* and *face*, there breaking forth into *ſcurfy pimples*, *puſtuls*, or *ſcabs*; and ſometime they ſpread all over the body. Others have not theſe *extuberant eruptions*, but

but their ſkin only *beſpotted* with ſmall, red, or yellowiſh ſpots; intimating the *maſs* of *blood* to be tainted and impure.

Venereous *buboes* or great hard ellings in the *groin* appears in ſome, when the contagion is lodged within, and iſſues not forth by a *Gonorrhœa*.

Pains now are more ſharp, eſpecially towards *night* and in *bed*; afflicting the head, ſhoulders, arms, or ſhins, which cauſeth them to have reſtleſs tormenting nights, hence appears the hollow *eyes*, and the thin, pale, ſhrunk *viſage*, for want of natural reſt and quiet repoſe.

Some are afflicted with painful malign *tumors* in the *fundament*, like the blind *hæmorrhoids*, and the common attending extuberances there.

Shedding of the *hair* oftentimes accompanies this Diſeaſe (when confirmed) of the head, beard, or eye-brows; and is a certain ſign if *puſtuls* or *ſcabs*, do appear alſo.

Sometimes chaps or clifts in the *hands* or ſoles of the *feet*, without a manifeſt cauſe.

Warts or other excreſcences in or about

about the *privities*, do confirm judgment of this *Lues*.

Diſtillation of *rheum* and *hoarſeneſs*, with a relaxed pendulous *Vvula*, cauſing difficulty of ſwallowing, is a common confiding ſymptom.

Tumors, ſoarneſs, and Ulcers about the *genitalls*, do atteſt the confirmation of this foul Diſeaſe. Nor is it to be expected that *all* theſe *ſymptoms* ſhould concur and appear together in one perſon, in regard of the different nature of the virulency, and manner of invaſion of this *Lues*; but *ſome* or other of them are ſufficient, (reflecting upon preceding cauſes) to pronounce the Diſeaſe confirmed.

3. *Claſſis ſignorum.* An *inveterate* Pox carries ſome, more or leſs, of theſe *grand* ſymptoms, denoting this mallady to be *antique*, more *contumacious* and *deplorable*.

A Conſumptive *leanneſs* and flaccidity or looſeneſs of *fleſh* throughout the body; with a *hectic* or habitual *febril* heat commonly adjoined.

Nodes or hard *bunches* upon the head, arms, legs, or other parts.

Hoarſeneſs, *ſnufling*, ſpeaking *hollow*, and through the noſe.

Deafneſs or *ringing* noiſe in the ears;

ears; and falling out of the *teeth.*

Eroſion of the *palate*, and ſinking of the *noſe*, ſtinking *breath*, ſtrong fædid *Urine*, pocky *tettars* here and there.

Depaſcent ſordid Ulcers, in the *mouth*, *kidneys*, *bladder*, *ſecrets*, or other parts; ſometimes *Fiſtulous*, *gangrenous*, or *cancerous.*

Caries or rottenneſs of the *bones* in this or that part.

Theſe and ſuch like, many more ruinous effects of this cruel malady, poor mortals are liable to be *ſtigmatized* and *tortured* with; if not prevented by a prudent care and efficacious Medicines, to *check* and *eradicate* this ſpreading evil before it arrives to its *full* growth and monſtrous height, ſcarce then to be dealt with, but often contemns the medical art and moſt approved remedies.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Parts *primarily affected, and* ſeat *of the* Venereal Lues.

TOuching the *ſubject* or *Part* principally affected, where this grand malady keeps its *Court* and fixes more *eminently*, as the place of chief reſidence or head quarters; *Phyſicians* do not conſent and agree herein: the *reaſons* of this *difference* may be gathered out of their ſeveral *opinions*, as they ſtand recorded in their works: and that we may the better eſtabliſh and illuſtrate the truth of our own aſſertions concerning this matter, we ſhall briefly run over and diſcuſs ſome of the *chiefeſt opinions* that have been promoted by eminent men in this Profeſſion.

Some there are that aſſign the *head* to be the *ſeat* of this Diſeaſe, being induced thereto from ſome apparent *ſymptoms* that commonly afflicts this part; as *pains*, *puſtuls*, *ſcabs*, *ſhedding* of the *hair*, *diſtillations*, noiſe in the

ears,

ears, &c. Which laſt was ſo contumacious, that *Falopius* an eminent Phyſician profeſſeth that no ſymptom belonging to this Diſeaſe was more difficult and troubleſom to him than this. *Ego non habeo ſymptoma, quod magis hoc me cruciet, & teſtor ignorantiam meam, nunquam potui ejus certum invenire ablationem, ſuperavi aliquando vel hoc, vel illo decocto, ſed certè non habeo proprium medicamentum*, are his own words. Notwithſtanding this Author does not comply with thoſe that would have the *head* to be the principal part affected; for although the *head* be notably afflicted in *ſome* perſons, yet it is not *always* ſo; and ſometimes the *head* is *free* from any impreſſion of this Diſeaſe, when *other parts* are not a little ſtigmatized with the manifeſt Characters of this *Lues*. Therefore we muſt ſeek out ſome other part that may rightly be ſtiled *proprium ſubjectum*, the conſtant place of reſidence, or chief ſeat of its abode.

Gab. Fallop. tract. de morb. gallic. Cap. 11.

Others by a parallel argument with the former, (as *Leonicenus*, *Gaſper Torella*, *Rondeletius*, and others) would prove the *frontier*, or *exterior* parts of the

the body, to be the chief ſeat; being thus perſwaded from the *deſædations* of the *skin* that frequently are conſpicuous on perſons contaminated with this Diſeaſe: as *ſpots*, *puſtuls*, *tettars*, *ſcabs*, *Ulcers*, that erupt upon the ſuperficies of the body.

Gaſp. Tor. tract. de Pudendagra. And upon this error *Torrella* (Phyſician to *Pope Alexander* the ſixth) grounds his definition of this *Lues* in theſe words. *Eſt deſædatio univerſalis cutis corporis cum dolore & excoriatione modica.* As if this Diſeaſe were ſeated only upon the *ſuperficies* of the body, and did not reſide in the *inward* parts; which is againſt all reaſon: for, the juices of the body being firſt tainted and alienated from their *balſamic* natural good ſtate, cauſe thoſe eruptions and external appearances: and to make this Diſeaſe to be *only* or *chiefly* a *deſædation* of the *skin*, when oftentimes the *intrinſic* parts are more injured corrupted and putrid, is againſt common experience to affirm. And although I do not deny, but that this infectious *Lues* may be caught by *external* contact only (as the common *itch* may be taken) and goes no deaper than the

ſurface

ſurface of the body, rarely; yet moſt commonly thoſe external Characters that flouriſh the ſkin, are the *pullulations* and *bloſſoms* that put forth and ſpring from a *radix* that hath a deep inſertion, and is profoundly planted in the body.

And *Rondeletius* (then Chancellour and *Regius* Profeſſor at *Monpelier*) runs upon the ſame rock, in defining this *Lues* to be *an evil diſtemper of external parts*. For although the external parts be ſometimes disfigured and branded with this foul Diſeaſe, yet it is not *always* ſo; and then for the moſt part erupting from within: therefore the *exterior* parts are ill aſſigned to be *ſubjectum morbi*, and the definition to point thither only or chiefly. *Guliel. Rondelet. lib. de morb. gallico.*

Hercules Saxonia will have the *ſubject* of this Diſeaſe to vary according to the progreſs thereof; and aſſigns the *natural* ſpirits for its place of reſidence in the *beginning* of this evil; but the *excrementitious* humours to be the chief ſeat in the *increment*; and the *alimentary* humours, in the *ſtate* and *vigour* of this malady. *Herc. Saxon. de Lue Ven. Cap. 3.*

Some ſtand for the *genitals* to be the

the chief ſeat and part primarily affected; becauſe moſt commonly this *Lues* makes its ingreſs and invaſion *here*, and preſently ſtamps manifeſt impreſſions of its contagious nature upon theſe parts: as *dyſury*, *gonorrhæa*, *inflammation*, *tumor*, *Ulcers*, &c. which gradually coming on, gives notice and plainly declares that this ſubtle enemy hath made entrance, is planted and ſeated here as the chief place where to exerciſe and appear in its ſevere malign *power* and *grandeur*.

Notwithſtanding the *major* party and more eminent men (as *Fallopius*, *Maſſa*, *Tomitanus*, *Braſſauolus*, *Mercatus*, *Montanus*, *Foreſtus*, *Sennertus*, &c.) give in their ſuffrages for the *Liver* to be the principal ſeat of the *Venereal Lues*, and this part carries it from the reſt by many Votes.

Maſſa (a *Venetian* Phyſician) aſſigns theſe two reaſons for his opinion: *firſt*, that the *Liver* is *membrum generativum maſſæ humoralis*, the fountain from whence ariſeth all the humors of the body: *ſecondly*, that from thence nutrition and the natural faculties are derived. But theſe *Hypotheſes* on which his opinion is grounded,

ded, are found to be erroneous from the new Doctrine of *circulation*, and exploded by moſt in theſe times: and therefore our Author arguing *ex falsò ſuppoſitis* we need not anſwer further to the arguments offered.

Fallopius upon the ſame error gives in his verdict for the Liver.

Tomitanus does the like.

Mercatus alſo (the learned *ſpaniard*) being biaſſed with that doctrine, urgeth the ſame argument; and moreover adds, that the venom of this *Lues* by a *peculiar propenſion* to, and *ſympathy* of parts, does fly to the *Liver* and infect there: as an *opthalmy*, or ſore eye, does hurt a ſound eye: or a *phthiſis* of the Lungs, is apt to ſet a *tabid* impreſſion upon the Lungs of another, by intimate and near approaches; ſo the *Venereal virulency* diſchargeth it ſelf upon the *Liver*; particularly and eſpecially, from the mutuation and conſent of parts. *Mercati argumentum lib. de morb. gallic. Cap. 1.*

But notwithſtanding this *Author* be grave and ſolid in his Writings, yet I cannot admit of his reaſons to prove what he contends for. And although I grant that an *opthalmy* or *phthiſis* may ſend forth injurious *miaſms* and *Arguitur.*

dart upon the like parts to infeſt them with the ſame Diſeaſe; yet here he begs the queſtion, and ſuppoſeth a *conceſſion*, that the *Liver* is always tainted in this Diſeaſe, which I altogether deny; where then is the *ſympathy* of parts; and although we concede and do admit that the *Liver* is vitiated in ſome perſons; yet then I do not allow that the *Liver* does more infect another *Liver* than any other part; nor are the *effluviums* carried to another Liver *ſympathically*, or *antipathically*, but promiſcuouſly are tranſmitted and received into another body by this or that other part, where the paſſage or pores are patent, or otherwiſe infirm and liable to be tainted. Beſides, the *compariſon* will not hold, nor is there that *parity* of reaſon between *Liver* and *Liver*, as between *eye* and *eyes*, or *lung* and *lungs*, for a tranſmiſſion, communication, and reception. As for the *eyes*, they act and react upon one another by *Viſion* directly (and have no power upon any other part) darting and working eminently upon each other (which might be illuſtrated amply) and by this means many ſtrange effects

fects are wrought; *otherwiſe* they have no power; nor could one *eye* infect or hurt another, but by *gazing* long or often, and fixing upon each other. But from *liver* to *liver* there is no ſuch direct paſſage, no ſuch correſpondence between them, nor operation upon each other, nor is their any probability for it. And as for a *phthiſis* why that ſhould be infectious to the *lungs* of another, there is good reaſon for it; becauſe the *corrupt* breath going out of the *phthiſical* perſon, is drawn in and received by another (in their near approaches) and coming into the *aſpera arteria* of the ſound perſon, is by that canale immediately conveighed through various *ramifications* into the whole *parenchyma* of the Lungs, which being totally *pervious*, and of a ſpongious ſubſtance, is very ſuſceptible and obnoxious to alterations from the quality of inſpired air. And having imbibed *phthiſical* corruptive *miaſms* in the breath, may lodge and fix there, changing the natural *tone* of the lungs into a *tabid* and *corruptive* ſtate; but from *liver* to *liver*, there is no ſuch ſpeedy *conveyance*, no ſuch *capacity*

to receive, nor *aptitude* to act upon each other.

Sennert. Sententia.

Sennertus being guided by his Predecessors, asserts much what to the same purpose; that the *Venereal virulency* being inimical to nutrition, does more peculiarly aim at and offend the *natural* faculty; which *natural* power he takes for granted and unquestionable to be seated in the *liver*; and therefore concludes that to be the part *primarily* affected, from whence as the Fountain all ill symptoms of the other parts, do issue from, and are fed from thence. Thus supposing the *liver* to be *officina sanguificationis*; and in this Disease the bloud being commonly much tainted and corrupted, it was thought very rational that this must proceed from the *impurity* of the *Fountain:* but the *liver* now being discharged from the supream office of *sanguification*, upon latter and more exact inquiries, and is not found to be *membrum principale* ἁιματοποιητικὸν, as formerly hath been asserted and maintained; the opinions depending thence fall to the ground.

And further we have to say; that the *liver* is not always the *seat* of this evil

evil (according to the opinion of ſome) nor that it is for the moſt part their *primariò* reſident (according to the ſenſe of others) is further cleared from the diſcourſe following.

Diſeaſes in reſpect of their *ſcituation* and *reſidence* may be divided into two parts: Firſt, ſuch as claim a *peculiar* part of the body to abide in for their proper ſtation, and where they exerciſe their power eminently; and are *particular* defects and aberrations of thoſe faculties and parts, from whence commonly they have a proper denomination, or ſome adjunct pointing at the part affected; as *Pleuriſies*, *Colicks*, *Cephalalgyes*, *dyſenteries*, *iliaca paſſio*, *peripneumonia*'s, &c. Secondly, there are others of a *larger* extent and *erratic* power, that are not confined to any particular part, but challenge the *whole* body for their ſubject, and appear here or there, or chiefly here and remiſſly there, without reſtraint variouſly and are unlimited: and ſuch are *contagious* Diſeaſes of the higheſt rank, *venenate*, *peſtilential*, and *virulent*; which ſeize ſometimes here and ſometimes there, and ſpread variouſly in the body; and

this, from the *primitive* causes and *manner* of invasion; from the *different* nature of the *malignity*, and from the different *propriety* of bodies tainted; all which being *multifarious*, makes great difference as to the spreading and appearing of Diseases in this or that part more eminently, though the whole body be *subjectum morbi*; that is, every part liable, and no part constantly the chief seat of residence.

In this latter rank we must place the *Venereal malady*; whose virulency being received into the body, or quartering upon the frontiers; does not commonly stop at the part *first* infected, but as other Venoms, does creep into the more *intimate* recesses, and taints other parts of the body. Secondly, no part of the body is *exempt* and *secure*, but liable to the infection, either by *communication* and *transmission* from other parts affected; or by the first *seizure* and *attacque*. Sometimes the *mouth* lets it into the body by *kissing*; sometimes the *breast* receives it first by *suckling* a pocky Child; others are first seized and clapt in the *genitals*; and some take it by

by *Bed* Cloths, *Garments*, or ſuch like, and the *contagion* enters the *pores* in divers parts, and the body liable on all ſides; and being thus let in, does then *circulate* with the bloud, and perambulate divers regions of the body; and ſuch parts as are moſt *infirm* and leſs able to ſtand in their *integrity*, this *virulency* invades and makes impreſſions (*propter inequale robur partium & imparem reſiſtentiam*) ſometimes upon the *brain* and *nerves*; ſometimes the *lungs*, and begets pocky *aſthmaes*, *phthiſes*; ſometimes the *kidneys*, neck of the *bladder*, *throat*, *groin*, &c. Planting *Ulcers* there, and ſometimes the *liver* goes not free; but this part eſcapes as oft as the reſt, which hath plainly appeared upon frequent diſſections after Death, that the *liver* hath evaded ſound when *other* parts have been waſted and rotten. And therefore we conclude, this *Venereal* Diſeaſe hath no ſetled abode, but is *vagrant*; and it is uncertain where this virulency will pitch and ſeat it ſelf; nor is there any place of *conſtant* reſidence: which might more at large be proved, but for brevity ſake I paſs on, as thinking what hath

been ſaid, may give ſufficient ſatisfaction.

CHAP. VII.

Whether this Lues *be* Contagious *or* Infectious; *and the manner of* giving *and* receiving *it.*

IT is generally agreed upon amongſt *Authors*, that this Diſeaſe is *Contagious.* So affirms *Montanus*, *Maſſa*, *Rondeletius*, *Ferrerius*, *Mirynardus*, *Fallopius*, *Fernelius*, *Tomitanus*, *Andr. Mathæolus*, *Victorius*, *Mercatus*, *Sennertus*, and many others.

And that you may the better underſtand what this *contagious* Diſeaſe is, and the *manner* of its propagation: it is neceſſary you ſhould know what is meant by *contagion* or *infection*; the ſeveral acceptations of the word, and the different *degrees* or ſorts thereof.

Contagii tres gradus.

Contagion may be conſidered in a threefold degree; or *contagious* Diſeaſes may be divided into three ranks

or

or ſorts: Firſt, ſuch as may be communicated by *length* of *time*, in frequent copulation or intimate approaches and contact by lying together: and thus a *phthiſis*, *ſcurvy*, or notable *Cachexy* are contagious, and may be tranſmitted to their Bed-fellows. Secondly, ſuch as more eminently and *ſooner* does infect; as the *Venereal Lues*, *Itch*, &c. Thirdly, Such as are of the greateſt force and power, that ſeizeth at a *diſtance* and is very mortal, as the *Plague*.

Contagii quadruplex acceptatio.

Contagion alſo may be taken four ways or conſidered in a *fourfold* reſpect: either as it is a Diſeaſe *impreſſed*, and then denotes a preternatural affect introduced by *communication* or *contact*, from another body ſo affected: or it may be conſidered abſtractly in its *nature*, and ſo it is termed *venenoſa qualitas*: or it may be lookt upon as it is in *action*, *efflux*, or operation; and ſo it is *actio inficiens & contagioſa*: or as the *medium* of communication and contact; and ſo it is *inquinamentum*, μιασμα or *effluvium*. Theſe two laſt conſiderations or acceptations reſpecting the *Venereal Lues* only, we ſhall diſcuſs and

and lay open as proper in this place.

To the act of infection alſo, or tainting in this Diſeaſe, there are three *requiſites*: the perſon or body *infecting* that does communicate. Secondly, the virulent *miaſm* tranſmitted or communicated. Thirdly, the perſon infected, that does receive the taint.

The Perſon infecting or communicating this *Lues* does not looſe his Diſeaſe or give it away to the perſon *infected*; but does *emittere* ſend forth ſome virulent *exhalations*, which ſeize and take hold of the other; and the perſon *giving* is not acquitted thereby. The perſons *giving* or tainting are not *alike*, but ſome with more force and greater virulency do dart out and impreſs the *idæa* of this *Lues* upon their Companion: and ſo much variation their is in the nature of this Diſeaſe, that ſome perſons although they are apparently marked with this *Lues*, and cannot admit of any other title, yet as to *contagion* or *infection*, I cannot ſay it is an inſeparable adjunct; for if it were ſo, doubtleſs the *Husband* could not lye with his *Wife* ſo

ſo long together (as I have known by ſeveral) but both muſt be infected, if either: but that it is ſo, frequent examples do teſtifie, ſometimes on the *mans* part, and ſometimes on the *womans*, that they have not injured their Bed-fellows. And therefore I cannot affirm this Diſeaſe *always* to be *contagious*, though *ut plurimum* moſt commonly it is ſo; and this is not for any to preſume or confide in, but to beware, for ſuch caſes are rare.

And further I would have you know, that although ſometimes *Husband* and *Wife* in their moderate and cooler acts of coition, may not injure each other; yet if *another* perſon deals with *either* of them that is tainted; I queſtion very much whether the ſound perſon that is a *ſtranger*, ſhall eſcape ſo well, as the *conſtant* Bed-fellow: and I rather think not; for the fiercer acts of copulation and fiery repetitions between ſtrangers, are more dangerous, and expoſe to a more certain detriment. *Parallel* to this and by way of proof for our opinion, take this experiment. Two ſound perſons adventuring upon an unſound

unſound one after the other; the firſt hath come of *untoucht*, the latter hath been *clapt:* and this becauſe the firſt act being more *cool*, had not exaſperated the latent virulency; but by repetition of the ſame, the ſpirits are then inflamed, and the *pocky* ferment rouzed up, made hot and fierce, becomes more venomous, and ſeizes the *ſecond* Copartner.

And here you muſt take notice, that this Diſeaſe is not always given by a perſon *immediatè*; but ſometimes *mediatè*, an infected *Bed* or *Garment* will do the ſame; wherein the virulent *miaſms* of this *Lues* ly dormant (as other contagious *ſeminaries* do the like) but by the approach of warm bodies do revive; are attracted and communicated to them, and received in by the pores of the body.

In the next place we are to conſider what theſe *miaſms* or infectious *ſeminaries* are that paſs from body to body. Some give them the denomination of *vapour*, others a *ſpirit*, from their ſubtility and penetration, not that they are void of *corporiety:* but we ſhall not trouble our ſelves upon the

the name, provided we rightly know what is meant thereby. We are therefore to underſtand them as *Corpuſcles* or ſubtile finer inviſible bodies, which are minute ſmall portions *exhaling* from infected bodies of the ſame nature and taint, as the bodies from whence they were emitted. Theſe venenous *particles* of contagious matter are agile and penetrative, that they inſinuate themſelves through the pores of other bodies; and being entered do then ferment and operate to alter and change their new *receptacles*, and *tincture* them with the like *labes* of their own virulent nature.

Next we muſt conſider the perſons *tainted* or receiving this venereal Contagion: herein we may obſerve great difference; for as the perſons *infecting* are not *alike* in virulency, but are more or leſs contagious (as before we noted) ſo likewiſe the perſons *receiving* or liable thereto are not *equally* diſpoſed to receive this virulency, but ſome make a ſtronger *reſiſtance*, and reject it; others more readily *yield* and *imbibe* the pocky *effluviums* that are emitted from unſound bodies: and this difference there

Corpora ad contagium recipiendum apta & inepta.

there is with all bodies in reſpect of *contagion* of what nature ſoever, that ſome more *eaſily* and ſooner are infected, others *not*; and this is manifeſt in the *peſtelential* contagion whereto many are equally expoſed and endangered, yet *ſome* eſcape, *others* are ſeized therewith. And ſo much diverſity there is in the capacity of bodies, or aptitude for reception of any contagion (for inſtance, which I know to be true) ſome have been *Bed-fellows* to *peſtilential* bodies, and have eſcaped free; others have been ſeized with the *Plague*, that have kept a good *diſtance* from any perſon ſo infected. And thus it happens to bodies relating to the *Venereal Lues:* ſome are ſoon caught, others not: ſome may lye with a pocky perſon and not be tainted; others are infected by intimate converſe and ordinary touch only; by *garments* or an infected *Bed:* and therefore it is very uncharitable to cenſure every perſon tainted with the *Venereal Lues*, as lewd and vitious; when as this malady hath aſſaulted the moſt *virtuous* and *innocent* perſons.

Contagium recipiendi modus.

Now for explicating the *manner* of reception,

reception, and determining the parts *primò* recipient or detegent; you muſt take notice that this Diſeaſe is either *hereditary* or *adventitious*: *hereditary*, when received from the *father* or the *mother* in Generation or before the birth; either *male* or *female* is ſufficient to taint the off-ſpring: if the Father be unſound in his *body*, his *ſeed* alſo is tainted; for if the *bloud* be impure and contaminated, the *genital ſeed* alſo will participate, being an extract elaborated from the maſs of bloud: *Cujus cauſa eſt mala, id ipſum eſt malum.* Likewiſe the unſound mother does infect the *fœtus* in her Womb, although the Maſculine ſeed be ſound, becauſe ſhe nouriſheth it with her impure bloud (if it will not be admitted that ſhe contributes *ſemen* in the act of generation.) In this caſe of an *hereditary* taint, it is uncertain where or in what part this *Lues* will firſt appear and bloſſome, becauſe the *ſeminary* or *ferment* of this Diſeaſe is diffuſed through the whole body, and ſometimes it firſt buds and breaks out in one part, ſometimes in another, and is not conſtant.

But

But it is otherwiſe when this Diſeaſe is *adventitious* after the birth, (excepting the caſe of an infant infected by an unſound Nurſe) for then the *Venereal virulency* ſeizeth and faſtens upon one part of the body more eſpecially, which commonly makes the *firſt* complaint and diſcovers the evil, at leaſt gives cauſe for inquiry what is the matter, of ſuch alteration and unwonted ſymptoms.

Lues Ven. per coitum. Contracta: If this Contagion be taken by *impure* copulation, the Man or the Woman being infected does by that act and intimate congreſs, give it to the other that was ſound: and then the *privy parts* (moſt frequently) makes the firſt diſcovery, by ſharpneſs and heat of *Urine*, &c. eſpecially if either were afflicted in the *genitals*; but if otherwiſe the *virulency* of this malady faſtens upon other parts of the body, does then lurk longer before any alteration be perceived, but in time does bud forth and ſhew it ſelf, cauſing *indiſpoſition*, *pain* in the head or other parts, and proceeds gradually (if not corrected) to diſplay thoſe *ſymptoms* as we have enumerated in the preceding Chapter, where the

the *diagnoſticks* of this *Lues* is ſet down: nor does this *venom* keep its ſtation and abide in the part that *firſt* received it, but commonly *aliorum venenorum more*, perambulates and penetrates through the body, perverting the *craſes* of other parts, and alienating them from the *rectitude* of their offices and duty; from whence by time the whole *œconomy* is out of frame, and the alimentary juices of the body impure and ſtained more or leſs, *pro virulentiæ natura & conditione corporis*. For the manner how Contagion in copulation is contracted, take this account from *Sennertus*, which ſhall ſuffice. *Et quidem viri à fœminis infectis hoc malum contrahunt, quia in venere propter ſpirituum concurſum, & per motum utero calefacto, vapores ex malignis humoribus in utero elevantur, qui à membro virili raræ conſtitutionis abſorbentur & in venas recipiuntur. Vir verò infectus ſanam mulierem inficere poteſt, vel per membrum virile, ſi id infectum & exulceratum habeat, vel per ſemen, et ſi membrum virile ulceratum non ſit, vel utroq; modo. Quanquam enim ſemen in viris non ſemper planè corruptum eſt,* Sennert. Pract. lib. vi. par. 4. Cap. 4.

cum videamus multos viros infectos hac Lue generare; alteratum tamen & infectum eſt, unde non ſolùm ſoboles hanc luem contrahit, ſed & fœmina inficiposteſt. And thus moſt frequently this *Lues* is communicated in venereous acts, eſpecially if the *genitals* of either Sex be *ulcerated*, *ſcabby*, or *foul.*

Per oſculum. But if this contagion be received by *kiſſing* of the lips only; as when the perſon infecting hath a *ſcabby* lip or *ſore* mouth; then the *genetals* do eſcape, and the perſon infected is branded in the *mouth* or *lips:* therefore it is a hazardous cuſtom of ſaluting all ſtrangers, and to drink after ſuch *ſore* mouths is dangerous: and although ſome go free that have made ſuch adventures, and have not been prejudiced thereby; yet others have paid for it, and may warn the reſt to be cautious.

Per ſudorem & tranſpirationem. Sometimes this *Contagion* is communicated by *ſweat*, or a vaporous *tranſpiration* from bodies to their Bedfellows, when no copulation or kiſſing hath preceded: as between Man and Man, or Woman with Woman lying together; yet are they lyable to

to be infected after this manner; and then it is uncertain where this *virulency* does enter, and what *parts* will first be stigmatised and complain.

Per lectum & vestimenta.

The case is much what the same when this lurking Venom is received from *Bed-Cloths* and *Garments*. Tis doubtful what part is most ready to attract, receive and imbibe the latent *pocky miasms*, that are lodged there, when all parts are equally exposed; but sometimes they seize here, and sometimes there.

Per lactationem.

By *sucking*, and *suckling* of Children this *Lues* is often caught: sometimes the *Child* gives it the *Nurse*, and then the *breast* makes the first complaint: and sometimes the pocky *Nurse* infects the *Infant*, and then it is not certain where the virulency will break out and appear; for being diffused throughout the body and radicated in the *constitution* of the *Child* by the tainted milk; 'Tis doubtful what part will make the first discovery. But sooner or later, here or there, it will shew it self; and then perhaps may puzle good judgments to determine what's the matter. There-

fore *Children* ought very cautiouſly to be put out to *nurſing*, ſince the venereal taint is become ſuch a *popular* evil. And *Nurſes* likewiſe may beware what *Children* they receive; eſpecially if the Child have a *ſore* mouth, it may prove a *pocky thruſh*, and then ſhe earns her wages very dearly.

CHAP. VIII.

Preſages of the Curability *and* Incurability *of the* Venereal Lues: *with cautionary advice to* Undertakers *and* Patients.

BEfore judgment be given of this Diſeaſe, whether *Curable* or *Incurable*; of *facil* or *difficil* curation, or whether the Cure may be of *longer* or *ſhorter* performance: that the *event* may anſwer the determination of the Phyſician herein, and not be deceived; theſe things are firſt to be conſidered, and he muſt ſteer his judgment by this *problematical* compaſs.

Whether

Whether this *Lues* be *antique* or of *late* ſtanding? 1.

What *parts* are invaded, and where the *chief* place of reſidence? 2.

How this *Contagion* was contracted, by *impure* copulation or otherwiſe? 3.

Whether this *Lues* be *hereditary*, or *adventitious?* 4.

Whether the ſymptoms be *mild*, and *gentle*; or fierce, raging and ſpreading? 5.

Whether the venereal taint be radicated in the *conſtitution*; or ſome *extern* parts only ſeized? 6.

Whether this Contagion be only floating in the *humours* and *juices* of the body; or any the *ſolid* and *carnous* parts be alſo waſted? 7.

Whether the perſon infected, be *old* or *young?* 8.

Whether *male* or *female?* 9.

Whether they have undergone any former courſe of *Phyſick* for the ſame? 10.

Whether the Perſon be *ſtrong*, fleſhy, and luſty; or *weak*, hectical, and Conſumptive? 11.

Whether formerly *infected*, and ſuppoſed to be *cured*; or it be the *firſt* taint and ſurpriſe? 12.

13. Whether this *Lues* be planted in a *scorbutic*, infirm and *Caco-chymical* body; or in a *clean* constitution, and of *sound* organical parts?

In answer to these *Problems*, and to satisfie the *Quæries* proposed, I affirm.

1. That the *Venereal Lues* which is *recent*, and but lately contracted, is sooner Cured (*cæteris paribus*) then that which is of *longer* abode: for nature then sooner and easier reverts to her pristine state and integrity from a *late* declension, than when she is *habituated* in any *morbific* evil: besides, the contagious *vestigia* of this Disease at first are not so *deeply* imprinted; and so more easie and better to be razed out, then afterwards when by time they are *profoundly* radicated.

2. The Venereal *Lues* is more *facil* or *difficult* to be Cured, as the *parts* invaded are in condition and capacity; and therefore the *principal* parts are more dangerously affected than the *inferiour*: and of the more noble parts the *brain* commonly produceth the most contumacious symptoms, and the *pocky* ferment is with greatest difficulty displaced thence. Ve-

Venereal Contagion ſeizing a perſon by external contact, as from *Beds*, *Garments*, *kiſſing*, or familiar converſe with a *pocky* perſon; does not ſo *deeply* inſinuate it ſelf into the body receiving, as that which is introduced by *coition*; and is more eaſily cured. Becauſe the *former* takes up its quarters in the *confines* and *extern* parts, and hath not admittance *within*, but after ſome conſiderable time: but the *latter* in the Venereal act, is conveighed more *intimately*, and received greedily by the delectation accompanying, and the virulency ſtirred up vigorouſly, made hot and powerful to infect. Yet this Contagion is *ſooner* ejected and cleared out of the body, than that which is imbibed by Children from a *pocky Nurſe*; for the venom being received with the *milk*, does radicate it ſelf in the whole *conſtitution* of the Child, and requires a longer time to diſpoſſeſs it. 3.

An *Hereditary Pox* is worſe than that which is *adventitious*; hath the deepeſt ſtain and tincture moſt difficult to be abſterſed and fetcht out; being *connatural* and *congenerous* with the *ſeminal* and *ſanguine* principles of 4.

the body: therefore the undertaking to *amortiſe* and kill this venom, requires a conſiderable time and potent *medicaments*, elſe the labour is ineffectual and fruſtraneous.

5. Venereal Contagion that is more *calm, ſluggiſh*, and *inactive*, gives leave to deliberate and to make choice of the fitteſt ſeaſon and conveniencies for Cure: but being *notably* clapt, and ſtung with a furious enraged venom; then admits of no *delay* nor *dallying* with; and to looſe time in ſuch Caſe is dolorous and dangerous; advanceth the difficulty of the Cure, and protracts the length. *Obſta principiis* -- Is then moſt neceſſary advice and caution.

6. If this *Lues* be *frontier* only, and ſeated as a borderer upon the *external* parts, as a *pocky itch*, or *tettar*; the Cure is more eaſie and ſhorter: but having inſinuated deeper into the habit of the body, and perverted ſome *principal* or *ſubſervient* internal part; the Cure is not ſo *facil* and ſhort; And not equally to be undertaken and promiſed.

7. When the Venereal virulency hath only contaminated the *ſucculent* parts, and

and fluctuates in the *bloud* and *humors* of the body; the *organical* parts ſtanding firm without ſolution of continuity; an ejectment is ſooner made, and the Cure more eaſily perfected: but if any ſolid part be *tabefied* or *ulcerated*, the Cure is more difficult and much longer in effecting; and ſo much the worſe if the part be *principal*, or ſeated *difficultly*, to be applyed unto or to be dealt with; and therefore pocky *Ulcers* of the *Bladder*, *Kidneys*, *Lungs*, &c. Are of ſuch difficult curation, that they prove mortal to moſt, unleſs they fall into the hands of ſome Phyſician of *extraordinary* ability and expertneſs in theſe Cures.

Young perſons tainted with this Diſeaſe, ſooner eſcape and get free; nature being vigorous to co-operate with the means for a purification: but when this virulency ſeizeth *ancient* people, it catches faſter hold of them, and they are not eaſily reſcued: for nature being paſt her ſtrength and worn out, at leaſt *debilitated* by intemperance, caſualties or other infirmities, makes her more incapable to encounter and contend with this laſt

laſt aſſault, and therefore the aſſiſtance of *Phyſick* and *Phyſician* muſt not be ordinary.

9. *Men* ſeized with this Diſeaſe bear it out more reſolutely, hide it better, and more eaſily complies with a Cure, by their firmneſs of body and Maſculine ſtrength: but the *Feminine* Sex being fainter in courage, and their tender moiſt bodies more lyable to the injury; ſo their *ſucceſs* in Cure is not ſo *good*, for they evade not this evil ſo ſoon, but require a longer courſe and diligent uſe of means.

10. *Patients* upon the *firſt* complaint and addreſs for Cure, are ſooner and eaſier reducible, and cleared from the virulency of this Diſeaſe: but ſuch as are drove by ill ſucceſs, from one *Phyſician* to another, or (which is worſe) by ignorant, deceitful, and bad uſage of *Empericks* of divers ſorts: theſe are not to be dealt with upon the ſame ſcore; their Cures being more *difficult* and *longer* in the performance: for, the work is commonly double; the miſchief of improper or bad Medicines to be corrected and redreſt; then the Diſeaſe, which by ill management or contemning

of

of Medicine is made thereby more contumacious and intractable. This is often verifyed, and my own *experience* confirms it from ſeveral that were forced from their firſt undertakers, bringing with them ſad memento's of their inſufficiency and bold adventures. And here I might relate *ſtrange ſtories* of the ignorant and ill uſage that ſome *Patients* have undergone, and have been driven from *one* to *another*, not only without their Cures, but with *marks* of their ſufferings in hazardous courſes: but I ſhall forbear at this time.

The Venereal Pox advening and *gaining* poſſeſſion of *ſtrong* and *firm* bodies, yet takes not ſuch certain hold as on perſons of another condition; and is more eaſily expulſed: for nature being more vigorous to acquit her ſelf and eject the virulent adverſary; is alſo better able to bear and comply with the continuance or repetition of any medical operation requiſite for Cure; whether *Cathartic diaphoretic, ſalivatory*, &c. But Conſumptive, macerated, and hectical bodies have not that aſſiſtance of nature; nor do they undergo thoſe operations

II.

rations required with that *facility*, nor commonly with that good *ſucceſs*: therefore a great difference is to be made in the undertaking; the *latter* being much more hazardous and difficult. And I have known the *Pox* Cured, when the Patient not long after hath died of the *Conſumption.*

12. The *firſt attacque* and ſeizure of this Diſeaſe, goes of ſooner and is more eaſily removed; but *relapſes* from imperfect Cures, or long *delays* and baffling of Medicines by *ill* management; or *ſecond* contaminations and encounters, prove more ſtubborn and contumacious: nature being then accuſtomed to the enormities of this evil, does more readily yield up and comply with; and not eaſily reduced to integrity and a ſound ſtate.

13. When this *Lues* enters into a *clean* habit of body and *ſound* organical parts, Nature is not ſo eaſily depraved and corrupted, and the Venereal venom in ſuch bodies is ſooner *tam'd* and *mortified:* but coming into an unwholſom putrid, *Cacochymical* or *Scorbutic* habit of body; this venereal ferment aggravates all the reſt, and ſuch condition of bodies degenerate

generate *ſtrangely*, and produce the moſt *formidable* ſymptoms: for theſe ſeveral corrupt *ſeminaries* conſpiring and joining their forces together are not eaſily broken in their confederacy and conquered; but require a conſiderable time, and more *exquiſite* Medicines and method to extirpate and break this aſſociated ſtrength; elſe commonly in ſuch caſes this *Lues* becomes *inveterate*, and cohabits during life, though ſometimes lurking and diſguiſed under a *Cathectic* habit of body. Particularly concerning the contumacy of the Venereal Diſeaſe complicated with the *Scorbute*, I have formerly noted elſewhere in another Treatiſe, whither I refer the Reader.

Tract of the Scurvy. Chap. 5. 4th Edition.

Theſe *Quæries* being thus ſatisfied, well collated and applyed to any caſe propoſed, the prediction thereupon will carry great *probability* of truth, and much *certainty* of the event and ſucceſs: but withal take notice, that although in many caſes the Diſeaſe may be of *facil* curation, or with *difficulty* curable in their own nature, to a truly able expert Phyſician; and it may moſt reaſonably and confidingly be

be expected to ſucceed and fall out according to our prognoſticks in the ſeveral caſes recited by way of *quæry*; yet to another that is not a *ſteddy* and *ſure* practicer, or that hath but *one* common method of Cure, or road to walk in; to ſuch I ſay the Diſeaſe may be tedious, difficult, or incurable; and the event much *otherwiſe* than we have promiſed, in the ſeveral caſes; becauſe he cannot vary nor go out of his track, but is confin'd to one way of Cure, which oft fails and then he is at a ſtand: or if he be a *traditional* man of more learning, and depending upon the various opinions of *Authors*, wafted here and there, and trying this and that with uncertain fallacious *ſhop* Medicines; I do not wonder that ſuch are often baffled with this Diſeaſe, being not firmly bottomed, upon their own *experiments* in pharmacy; and many Caſes that are *curable*, and alſo ſuch as are of eaſie curation, oft run to an *incurable* ſtate or *mortal* event, and the virulent ſtain never waſhed out, but remains during life.

The reaſons, and manner how this uncertainty and diſappointment in medical

dical practice does ariſe, and is too frequent, even amongſt the moſt learned Phyſicians ſo reputed, is *amply* ſet forth in a late * Work expoſed to publick view, for information and caution to all thoſe that are any way concerned in Phyſick, either as *Phyſician* or *Patient*.

* *The Ancient and Modern Practice of Phyſick, Examined and Compared, &c.*

CHAP. IX.

General Therapeutic *conſiderations.*

THE grand buſineſs appertaining to this Diſeaſe, is the *invention* of means and *forming* of *remedies* to profligate this direful malady. To which purpoſe *Phyſicians* have laboured to find out rational ways of Cure, anſwering their ſeveral *opinions* and determinations of this *Lues*. *Empericks* not being capacitated to dive into the abſtruſity of this Diſeaſe, nor willing to ſpend time about the *notional* part wherein they find no *gain*; fall preſently upon the *practice*, conſulting only or rather at a venture

venture *borrowing* from tradition a method of Cure, which boldly they experiment upon *all* perſons, and whether it *hit* or *miſs*, are not able to give an account or reaſon for either.

But the *legal* and rational Profeſſor is not ſo ſatisfied and contented to oppoſe this Lues *Andabatarum more*, but propoſe marks to aim at, and certain rules to go by, that they may have ſome certainty and confidence in their endeavours, to attain the *end* and *ſcope* of this *Art*, the relief and reſcuing of Mankind from the tyranny and oppreſſion of Diſeaſes. And although this be the *ultimate* end to which Phyſick is directed, yet to acquire and attain this, ſeveral *men* go ſeveral *ways*, according as they are biaſſed in their various *opinions* and *conceptions* of this or any other Diſeaſe: from whence (together with meer *empyrical* adventures and chance experiments) divers methods of cure and variety of Medicines have been excogitated and found out to extirpate this contaminating ignominious Diſeaſe.

It is then worth our labour to reviſe and examine, both the *rational* and

and *empyrical* chance Medicines, as alſo the method and appointments that govern their uſe, and all circumſtances attending, as *tradition* and Authors ſet forth in their ſeveral tracts of this Diſeaſe; by which examples and Patterns the *practiſers* of our times do ſteer their courſes of Phyſick as the ſafeſt and beſt conducts hitherto found out and diſcovered: ſome adhering to this *Author* and his Medicines; others to *another*, proſecuting in a different way and with other remedies: all which are recorded upon the *Apothecaries* files, and repoſited with them as a truſt (whether to the *honour* or *ſhame* of the Profeſſors, may plainly be ſeen in a late * Work of general concern) upon the review and ſcanning whereof, we ſhall come to underſtand what *projections* and *modes* of Cure now in practice, are rational, fit to be retained and imitated, and what courſes and medicaments are frivolous or injurious, to be exploided and avoided.

* *The Ancient and Modern Practice of Phyſick, Examined and Compared*, &c.

For a compleat regimen and inſtitution for Cure, three things are to be obſerved: Firſt, the *Diætetick* part, which conſiſts in a due obſervance and

appointment of the *ſix non-naturals*, ſo tearmed by Phyſicians; ſecondly, *Chyrurgical* operations; thirdly, the *pharmaceutical* or medical *apparatus*.

CHAP. X.

Diætetick *Inſtitution*, *for the* Venereal Lues.

UNder this head is compriſed the regular and due ordering of bodies moſt ſutable and convenient, relating to the *ſix non-naturals*, which are theſe: *Meat* and *Drink*, *Exerciſe* and *Reſt*, *Sleep* and *Watching*, *Air*, *Evacuation* and *Retention*, *Paſſions* of *Mind*.

General *Diætetic* rules governing and limiting all bodies in the aforenamed, during the courſe of their lives, moſt conducing to *Health* and vigorous *Vitality*; I have laid down in another * *Work* wholly deſigned for that purpoſe; ſo that here we ſhall ſay nothing but what peculiarly belongs to ſuch who are tainted with this *Lues*.

* *The Preſervation of Health and prolongation of Life.*

Meat

Meat and *Drink*.

Fallopius enjoins ſuch a diet as he thinks does moſt reſiſt *putrefaction* and *ebullition* of the bloud: and therefore forbids the *moiſter* ſorts of fleſh and fiſh; prohibits all *fruits*, alſo *Onions*, *Garlick*, and *Radiſhes*; he commends *Biſcuit* bread above other: approves of *Vinegar*; alſo allows *Pepper* groſly beaten if the ſtomach be weak; but forbids it if there be Ulcers *circa ſedem*, are his own words. He is willing to admit *Cloves*, *Nutmeg*, *Cardamum*, *Cinnamon*, unleſs ebullition in the *Liver* forbid them: ſtrong *Wines* (he ſays) are injurious unleſs diluted with Water. *Gab. Fallop. de morb. gal. Cap.* 28.

Vella commends *bread* that is new, ſomething brown, having a little bran in it, that it may be the more abſterſive. He is ſilent in the kinds of meat proper for this Diſeaſe; but approves of old *Claret* moderately drunk for digeſtion. *Georg. Vella de morb. gal. opuſcul.*

But *Mercatus* forbids all Wine ſeverely, unleſs neceſſity urgeth by great languiſhing and weakneſs of the *Patient*; and then he would have it *Mercat. de morb. gal. Cap.* 5.

allayed with *Water.* He approves of *Mutton, Veal, Fowls,* and *Rabbits*; but condemns *Fiſh,* and all *ſalt* meats.

Monteſaur. de morb. gal. Cap. 6. *Monteſaurus* appoints bread well baked, but not *new:* he approves of *Veal, Kid, Lamb, Hens,* and *Capons,* but rather lean than fat. He allows all ſorts of *Fiſh*; but condemns *Pork, Ducks,* and *Geeſe,* as too groſs meat, and all *ſalt* meats as injurious: but commends *Partridge, Pheſant,* and ſmall Birds. He approves of *milk* as a moſt proper food, if *puſtuls* do much appear upon the body; and then makes this *Lues* a parallel Cure with the *Leproſie*; imitating *Abohaly* an ancient *Arabian* Phyſician, who applauds *milk* as a moſt requiſite diet in the *Leproſie.* He diſapproves of all *Spices* but *Cinnamon:* forbids all fruits but *almonds, piſtaches, raiſins,* and *pomgranates:* condemns *butter* and *oil.*

De Hutten de morb. gal. *De Hutten* commends a ſpare diet: and interdicts *Mutton, Goats-fleſh, Beef,* and all other meats ingendring *melancholy:* alſo hard *Eggs,* old *Cheeſe,* all kind of *Pulſe,* ſalt *Fiſh,* and green *Fruits.* And forbids *Wine* very ſtrictly.

Joan. Benet de morb. gal. Cap. 4. *Joan. Benedictus* appoints a moiſt dyet

dyet and ſomething *plentiful*, becauſe the Diſeaſe is *Chronic*, following the precepts of *Hippoc.* and *Galen*, who appoints *ſpare* diet for *acute* Diſeaſes, but *larger* feeding for Diſeaſes of *continuance*. He enjoins the Patient white bread, leavened, well baked, and not above three days old. Commends to him white *Wine* mixt with *borrage*, *bugloſs*, and *roſe water*; and this chiefly in the declination of the Diſeaſe: but if the Diſeaſe be very painful, then he rather approves of *Claret*. He approves of *boiled* meat rather than *roſt*; allows of *Fiſh*, *Eggs*, alſo *barly* water with *almond* milk; *Borrage*, *Bugloſs*, *Spinage*, and *Beets*. I think they wrought miracles in thoſe days, when *Venereal Patients* were Cured after this rate: for this ſeems a very unfit and improper diet. He forbids *Cheeſe* and other *milk* meats; but yet he hath a good mind to allow of *milk*. *Attamen lac (niſi eſſet hepatis & ſtomachi ardor) propter conformitatem quam habet hic morbus cum lepra, admitteretur:* his own words. He allows of *baked* fruits, and condeſcends to the uſe of *Mace* and *Cinnamon* ſparingly. *Ibidem.*

Pet. Maynard. de morb. gal. tract. 2. Cap. 1.

Pet. Maynardus forbids *Mutton*, *Beef*, and *Pork*; all *ſalt* meats, all *Fiſh*, except thoſe in gravelly Waters. Diſapproves of *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, and all *Water* Fowl, but allows of others: prohibits all *Pulſe* except *red Cicers*, commends *Veal*, *Kid*, rear *Eggs*, and baked *fruits*. Allows *Borrage*, *Bugloſs*, *Endiue*, *Lettice*, *Hops* and *Spinage*. Admits of *Wine* in the Cure, red Wines, no white or blackiſh Wines.

Alphonſ. Ferrus de morb. gal. lib. 4. a Cap. 1. ad 6.

Ferrus a *Neapolitan*, Profeſſor in this faculty, waves all the *Diæteticks* ſave only *Wine*, of which he diſcourſeth ſomething largely; and would prove the uſe of *Wine* in this Diſeaſe, as conducing to the Cure: and brings in the Authority of *Abenzoar* an *Arabian* Phyſician to back him, who ſaid, *nec cibum nec medicinam vino unquam privari debere.* And therefore appoints the common decoction to be made with *Wine*, by *analogy* from other medicated Wines that are *proficuous* in other Diſeaſes: and for the kind, he chuſeth *white* Wine before others, and to be *old* Wine, if the Diſeaſe be ancient. But if the Patient be of a *ſanguine* or *choleric* Complexion, and hath a hot Liver, and the

the ſeaſon be hot; then he allows of water for the decoction.

Victorius forbids *Wine* as noxious in this Diſeaſe, and inſtead thereof commends *hydromell*, a drink of hony and water wherein *hyſſop* and *betony* is boiled. He forbids *Beef*, *Veniſon*, *Mutton*, *Pork*, and *Goats* fleſh as difficult of concoction and producing a fæculent and groſs bloud, and diſallows all *ſalt* meats. And becauſe he determined this Diſeaſe to be *cold* and *moiſt*, he therefore oppoſeth it with that is *hot* and *dry* (in his opinion) and commends young *Rabbets*, *Leveretts*, *Capons*, *Pigeons*, *Hens*, *Partridge*, *Pheaſant*, all wood Fowls and ſmall Birds: But condemns *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, and all *water* Fowl, alſo *Lamb* becauſe it is too *moiſt*; and all *fiſh* upon the ſame account, as promoting the corruption of humors in this *Lues*. He allows of *Hen Eggs* boil'd, and commends the *yolk*, but not the *white*, as being viſcous, cold, and moiſt, (a ſtrange phanſie) he prohibits *milk* and *milk* meats, as being offenſive to the *head* and *præcordia*, and cites *Hippoc.* and *Galen* to confirm his opinion.

Bened. Victor. lib. de morb. gal.

Amat. Luſitanus is very ſhort in his *diæte-*

Amat. Luſitan.

Epiſt. tert. Cent. Med. Curat.

diætetic Precepts, the chief are theſe: he appoints hard Ship *Biſcuit*, but made with *Sugar* after the *Venetian* manner. Commends *Sugar* very much in this Diſeaſe, alſo *hony*. But forbids *ſalt*, *vinegar*, and all *acid* or *acrid* things: he will not allow of any *ſalt* in bread, nor any meats ſeaſoned with ſalt: and commends *boiled* meat before *roſt*. But why *ſalt* ſhould be ſo ſtrictly forbidden, I ſee no reaſon, ſince it oppoſes the products or effects of this Diſeaſe: *viz.* a ſuperfluous or degenerate moiſture, and from thence proceeds to a *corruption* of humors; now ſalt *deſiccates*, *roborates* and corrects a depraved abounding moiſture, helps *digeſtion*, is preſervative from *putrefaction*, and promotes ſome intentions of Cure being diſcreetly uſed: wherefore *moderately* ſeaſoned meats are better than *freſh*.

Alexand. Trajan. Petron. de morb. gal. lib. 3. Cap. 7.

Petronius does not allow of hard *Biſcuit*, eſpecially to ſuch who are coſtive, of a dry body and weak ſtomach: and quotes *Hippocrates lib.* περὶ τῶν ἐνδος παθῶν, where he appoints *Biſcuit* to ſuch as are *hydropical*: and therefore *Petronius* conjectures it too *dry* in this Diſeaſe, and brings in

Galen

Galen to ſecond *Hippoc. quint. de ſimp. Cap.* 9. Yet afterwards this Author allows *Biſcuit* to ſuch who have a moiſt and ſtrong ſtomach. He prefers *boild* meat before *roſt*; and ſays, roſt is *harder* of digeſtion, *choleric*, *dry*, and *aſtringent*; but is not curious concerning the *kinds* of fleſh, whether this or that: *modo quæ ſolita eſt, eligatur*; *preſertim ſi magis jucunda fuerit.* Forbids *ſalt* and all ſalt *meats* ſeverely, and gives ſtrange reaſons for that opinion. He prohibits all *Spices*, *Onions*, *Leeks*, *Garlick*, and *Muſtard*: alſo *milk* and milk meats; all ſorts of *pulſe*, *fiſh*, and *fruits*, eſpecially *Figs*, if the eyes or ſkin be affected.

Ferrerius commends *roſt* meat before *boiled*; yet allows of fleſh *broths*, *panadoes* and almond *milks*. He forbids all *ſalt* meats and *acrid*: but approves of *acids*, as *Verjuce*, *Vinegar*, juice of *Sorrel*, *Citrons*, *Oranges*, and *Pomgranates*. He appoints *Wine* but diluted with *Water*: and inſtead of Wine allows *barly* water or *ſugar'd* water, or *hony* and water: he approves of wheat bread, leavened, with ſome bran in it for abſterſion; forbids *Biſcuit*, and condemns a *ſpare* dyet. *Auger. Ferrer. de pudenda gra. lib.* 1. *Cap.* 5.

Tomitanus

Bernard. Tomitan. de morb. gal. lib. 2. Cap. 5.

Tomitanus is large in his *Diæteticks* concerning this Diſeaſe, the chief heads are theſe; a *ſpare* dyet, inclining to *cooling*, and *moiſtning*; yet he prohibits *Lamb* and *Pork*, as being too juicy, and raw *fruits:* alſo *fiſh* upon the ſame account, except ſome of the better ſort. He condemns *ſalt* meats, and *Spices*, alſo *Fennel*, *Parſly*, and *Mint*, becauſe they are too *hot* (as he thinks) and *Spinage*, becauſe too *moiſt*; and *Sorrel* becauſe binding and obſtructing: allows *Sparagus* (which makes a *ſtinking* Urine, and is worſe than all the reſt) prohibits *ſweet* things, *acrid*, *auſtere*, *acid*, and *acerb*; and approves of *boild* meats before *roſt*. This is his ſenſe.

Sennert.

Sennertus waves all *Diætick* Precepts, and is ſilent in that part of the Cure.

I have here preſented to your view, the practice and approbations of our Predeceſſors of ſeveral Countries, in *dyeting* their Patients that were affected with the venereal *Lues*: and by this collection you ſee the ſeveral *ſentiments* of Authors and their different *appointments* touching this ſubject (worth your obſervation) many more

I might have laid before you, but what hath been delivered is ſufficient for you to deſcant and deliberate on.

I find amongſt theſe and other Authors, *variety* of opinions twharting each other in appointing a dyet proper and fit againſt this Diſeaſe: and can ſee no agreement in any *one* thing that is either *meat* or *drink*; but one approves, and another condemns in every particular: their reaſons and arguments alledged (though ſometimes the thing contended for be right) are many of them *light* and *vain*, being founded upon falſe *hypotheſes*, and erronious *traditional* doctrines that are, or muſt be exploded. They moſt of them acknowledge the Diſeaſe to be *occult*, yet all their aims are at manifeſt qualities; and lay a great ſtreſs here as matters of much importance and great moment in Cure: ſome for a *drying* dyet, others for a *moiſt*; ſome for *heating*, others for *cooling*: ſome will have a *ſlender* dyet, others for a *larger* feeding; ſome for *Wine*, others forbid Wine; ſome applaud *milk*, others decry it; ſome for *roſt* meat, others for *boil'd*. *Authoris animadverſio.*

To

To ſet theſe ſeveral *Antitheſes* in their Order, with their *Authors* owning and defending theſe *repugnant* aſſertions; together with our own *judgment* moderating and determining between them, would ſwell this part equal with the *whole* work beſide: in regard theſe ſeveral different perſwaſions are bottomed upon ſome *fundamental* or preceding *hypotheſes* that muſt firſt be evicted, before we can fairly and clearly confute theſe *errors* built thereon; which to do, will take up ſome conſiderable room, and make too large a digreſſion and perhaps an unneceſſary *parergy*, unbecoming the intent and promiſe of a ſuccinct compendious work; therefore I muſt forbear to enter upon the *controverſy*: nor muſt you expect I ſhall (διαβολικῶς) condemn and reject this or that by my own authority; until a further opportunity preſent, when I may (ἐλεγκτικῶς) with reaſon and argument refel the ſeeming validity of the opinions rejected. And ſo I paſs on to the next that comes under conſideration which is,

Air.

Air.

From *Air* bodies receive great mutations, according to the various tempers and conditions thereof, and does operate upon ſound bodies, either for the *better* or the *worſe*; ſo likewiſe in a *valetudinary* and ſickly ſtate, the Air is *helpful* or *prejudicial*, as it is in goodneſs or ſutableneſs with this or that condition of body, and is either aſſiſtant to nature, or promoting the Diſeaſe. *Aer.*

Air may be conſidered, either as relating to a *Climate* or *Region*, or in reſpect to the *ſeaſons* of the year: As for the Climate, *hot* Countries perform a Cure of this nature with more eaſe and ſpeed than the *colder*; and therefore in *Spain*, *Italy*, &c. the Cure of this *Lues* is more eaſie than in *England*, *Holland*, *Denmark*, &c. colder Countries. Upon the ſame account the *Summer* ſeaſon here in *England* is more aſſiſting and advantagious than the *Winter*: becauſe where there is apertion of pores and a freer perſpiration, there the *malignity* of this Diſeaſe does leſs moleſt and trouble the Patient,

Patient, and is continually ſpending: but when the *pores* are occluded and ſhut up by *cold*, and tranſpiration cohibited, the malign *virulency* is retained, does thereby *augment* and *ferment*, cauſing turgid *æſtuations* and dolorous ſymptoms: therefore I ſay, that cold *Climes*, moiſt foggy *air*, and *maritime* places, are worſe to live in for thoſe that are tainted with this malady: but a dry, warm, pure *Air*, is moſt preſervative; and experience declares that thoſe who are infected with this Diſeaſe, are more afflicted in *Winter* than in *Summer*: and obſerve, that where the *Scurvy* is moſt predominant and endemical, there the *Pox* is moſt difficult to be Cured: but when Cures are undertaken in ſuch diſadvantagious places or *cold* ſeaſons, the aſſiſtance of *Art* muſt correct thoſe impediments, and a *Summer* warm air procured in the Patients Chamber.

Exerciſe.

Exercitium. As it is preſervative to ſound bodies, ſo is it as *Phyſick* to ſome kinds of Diſeaſes; and many by this help have

have bore up and withſtood, the threatnings and encroachments of ſome infirmities: yet as *exerciſe* is not *proficuous* and proper for all *Diſeaſes*, ſo is it not convenient in all *degrees* and conditions of thoſe Diſeaſes, where otherwiſe it might be proper and advantagious: for ſuch who are *Conſumptive*, emaciated and enfeebled by this *Lues*, are not fit for *exerciſe* nor benefitted thereby; and ſuch who labour under a *Gonorrhœa*, are made worſe by exerciſe and not the better: therefore the *ability* of the Patient, the *progreſs* of the Diſeaſe, and circumſtances attending are to be conſidered; which being collated, from thence will appear whether *exerciſe* be proper and convenient. But this we ſhall conclude on, that ſuch bodies who are fit for *labour* and *exerciſe*, and do uſe it, ſhall beſt avoid the dangerous conſequences of this Diſeaſe; but idle, ſlothful, and ſluggiſh bodies, do ſooner come to ruine, and have the *grand* Characters of this Diſeaſe ſooner appearing: and therefore the ordinary ſort of labouring working people, do hold out longeſt and ſcape beſt.

Sleep.

ſleep.

Somnus. Being appointed by nature for refreſhment of our bodies in *health*, and does *repair* loſt ſtrength by tranſpiration, wearineſs and watching; is likewiſe required in Caſes of *ſickneſs*; and at ſuch times the want of it is much more perceived by how much then the body is leſs able to indure without it: for *all* the ſupports of nature are then to be ſummoned and called in for aid, more eſpecially when ſhe labours with an *inteſtine* Enemy. Therefore if any *dolorous* or afflicting *ſymptom*, attendant upon this Diſeaſe, do diſturb nature and rob her of her due *repoſe*, cauſing reſtleſs and unquiet nights; you muſt ſeek for the aſſiſtance of *Art* to check and allay the cauſes of ſuch diſquietudes; elſe nature will ſooner *ſuccumbere*, yield to the power and prevalency of this Diſeaſe, and your *countenance* will ſtraight diſcover the oppreſſion of your malady: beſides, when nature is put by her accuſtomed *reſt* (which gives vigour and reinforceth all the *faculties*) no *function* will be performed

ed rightly, but *weakly* and *depravedly*, and then are more eaſily compellable by the *malignity* of this Diſeaſe, to run more ſwiftly into diſorder, and ſooner produce the ruinous effects of this *Lues*. But *è contra*, indulging of *ſleep* beyond what nature hath appointed and requires, is pernicious on that hand: for nature being thus detained *ſluggiſh*, ill humors do abound, *evacuations* being cohibited and reſtrained beyond their due times of *excretion*, and the body not freed and diſcharged as it ought, which gives advantage to this Diſeaſe, as further appears following.

Evacuation.

All bodies ſeized with or inclining to a malign *Cachexy*, putrefaction, or degeneration of humors, daily *evacuation* by ſtool is good; but *coſtive* bodies retaining *excrements* beyond their due times of excretion, does accumulate ſordid matter to advance and increaſe a Diſeaſe, and does *pejorate* an ill habite of body: for that which ſhould go out by the *guts* being retained, is ſuckt and drawn into *Excrementa.*

the *habit* of the *body*, (the thinner part) and contaminates the bloud: therefore ſuch who are tainted with this Diſeaſe, having the inconvenience of an *aſtringent* belly; muſt uſe medical aſſiſtance to obviate the miſchief that may accrue thereby.

Venus. But *Venereal* or *ſpermatic* evacuations muſt be forborn as moſt injurious in the *Cure*; and warily to be admitted *out* of a curative *regimen* until this malignity be eradicated, and the body freed from that venom: for as the faculties are debilitated and oppreſſed by the Diſeaſe; ſo venereal acts do *enervate* and bring down the ſtrength, whereby this *Lues* takes advantage and prevails the more; remembring that *natura corroborata eſt morborum medicatrix.*

Paſſions of Mind.

Animæ Pathemata. The next and laſt we are to precaution you, is concerning the *paſſions* of *mind*, whereof ſome are good *ut ſignum & cauſa*; as hope, joy, and mirth, which enables the mind to bear the *infirmities* of the *body* with more eaſe and leſs prejudice; for the faculties

faculties do then exert their *energy* more ſtrenuouſly, and are not ſo ſoon depraved and perverted in their functions, but *contend* and ſtruggle with the aſſaults of this or any other Diſeaſe: and being thus fortified and kept up in their vigour, they are not ſo apt to receive the *impreſſions* of Diſeaſes, nor decline ſo ſuddenly when they are ſeized.

But *Fear* makes the *Soul* to ſhrink and wither, abates her *influence* upon all the faculties whereby they languiſh and grow weak, not performing their duties as they ought.

And *melancholy* layes a weight and clog upon the *ſprings* of the *faculties*, ſo that they move heavily, unduly and with great deficiency; which gives conſiderable advantage to the prevailing power of this *malady*.

Anger raiſeth the *ſpirits*, but with diſturbance, with confuſed irregular motions, and makes a *tempeſt* in the body, fermenting the bloud and humors with a *turgid* preternatural *ebullition:* whereby the virulency of this *Lues* is exaſperated and ſcattered into all parts, that before lay dormant, at leaſt more quiet and ſedate, confin'd

to ſome particular *region* of the body: but being agitated and rouſed up by this furious *ſtorm*, is diſperſed into other *quarters*, lodgeth there and infects *ſound* parts.

CHAP. XI.

Of Phlebotomy, *in the Cure of this* Lues.

HAving diſpatcht the *diætetick* part, the next in order to be treated of, are *Chirurgical* or manual operations; and here *Phlebotomy* comes to be diſcuſſed, whether uſeful or not in the Cure of this *Pox*; becauſe it is moſt frequently uſed in theſe Cures, and moſt *Practiſers* very formally begin their courſe with this celebrated remedy, as if their *method* were not compleat if this did not lead the *Van*. It will not be loſt time then but profitable to caſt our eye upon the Practice of ſuch Writers as are accounted men of note, *leaders* in the profeſſion, at leaſt in theſe Cures; and ſee how they conſent in this point, and their reaſons

reaſons for what they do, becauſe the age is much governed by tradition and example, and think they are *ſafe* practiſers, and what they do is *warrantable*, if they keep the *beaten* road, and have the Authority of their *Predeceſſors* to back them; and this is one main block that puts a ſtop to the *proficiency* and *progreſs* of this Science: elſe it would have arrived to a greater perfection and certainty, than as now it ſtands.

Upon inquiry I find moſt *Authors* conſent to the adminiſtration and uſe of *Phlebotomy*, as a neceſſary *curative* remedy and means; yet differing amongſt themſelves in ſome circumſtances for the admittance; in viewing their ſeveral appointments herein, we ſhall *remark* ſomething to be taken notice of from the *bias* of their various opinions.

Maſſa a *Venetian*, one of the anci- *Nichol. Maſſa.*
enteſt Writers upon this Diſeaſe, declares for *bleeding* as neceſſary, and urgeth the utility and fitneſs thereof from this reaſon, that *Phlebotomy* drains the *Liver* and *Veins*, which (he ſaith) is *locus generationis* of this Diſeaſe; and making a *depletion* or *di-*

minution here, he ſuppoſeth and alledgeth that ſo much of the *antecedent* and *conjunct* morbific cauſe is abated and taken away: and draws in ſome Canons of *Hippoc. Galen*, and *Avicen.* to confirm this judgment. But this Author miſtakes the place of generation or chief reſidence, as already proved, *Chap.* 6. That I need not repeat here: and as for the Authority to ſecond him, I ſee no reaſon why *Hippoc. Galen*, or *Avicen* ſhould bear ſway here in the Cure of this Diſeaſe, when as this *Author* and moſt others will not allow them or any of the *ancients* to have any knowledge of this *Lues*: and this Diſeaſe being confeſſed by them to be of an *occult* nature; I judge it therefore to be exempted, and not to be regulated by the general *therapeutick* precepts of the Ancients: beſides, Authority whatſoever is no convincing argument, but muſt give place to *reaſon* and *experience*, founded upon latter and better diſcoveries.

Joan. Almenar. *Almenar* a *Spaniard*, allows *phlebotomy* in the beginning of this Diſeaſe, but ſcruples at it in the progreſs.

Jacob. Catan. *Cataneus* aſſerts *phlebotomy* very ſtifly

ſtifly in all Caſes of this Diſeaſe, where there is ſigns of *plenitude*; and brings this as an argument, the general ſucceſs that *Women* have, whoſe monthly *courſes* are conſtant, above others who have not the benefit of that evacuation. I anſwer; as to the matter of *fact* (which I might very well queſtion) if we give him credit, and grant him the *quod ſit* of his obſervation; yet this does not prove ſufficiently and clearly the efficacy of *phlebotomy*; for as much as that impediment or obſtruction of nature may depend upon, or reſult from ſome *conſiderable* preternatural cauſe in the body: ſo that the bare retention of the *menſes* did not make the *difference* in ſucceſs, but the *greatneſs* of the cauſe obſtructing, might make a great diſparity and diſproportion in the Caſes, and therefore ſucceſs in Cure might not equally follow. Beſides, in comparing *Caſes* together, and drawing *obſervations* equally from them in curation; many *circumſtances* are to be conſidered, and niceties exactly to be weighed, relating to the perſons, the curative *regimen*, and *pharmateutick* preparations,

for a *parity* and levelling the Caſes, if you will give an *impartial* judgment, and not deceive your ſelf.

Gaſper. Torrell. *Torrella* prohibits phlebotomy when *Puſtuls* appear externally, for this reaſon that it does attract the virulent matter *inwards*, and in this caſe he ſeverely forbids it, *nam ſi aliter faceres, non eſſes medicus, ſed interfector*; are his own words: but in other caſes of this Diſeaſe allows it; And ſhelters himſelf under the Protection of *Hippoc.* and *Galen*, whoſe general rules of *phlebotomy* he would have to extend hither.

Wendel Hock. *Hock* allows phlebotomy generally in the Cure of this *Lues*, but agrees with *Torrel* that it muſt be forborn when *Puſtuls* appear upon the ſkin, leſt it cauſe a retraction; *quia convertit & repellit ſcilicet ad interiora illud quod procedit ad exteriora.* His words.

Alex. Trajan. Petron. *Petronius* prohibits phlebotomy in *general*, and offers good reaſon againſt it, as not conducing and proper againſt this Diſeaſe: afterwards he falls off, and allows it in *ſome Caſes* which are of no validity to countenance the admiſſion of it, and *nuls* his

his former arguments, by this conceſſion.

Fallopius appoints bleeding in this Diſeaſe, upon a *threefold* account, as conducing and promoting the Cure: firſt, to temper and allay the *ebullition* in the *Liver*; ſecondly, to *diminiſh* or leſſen the *matter* that is to be altered with Medicines and evacuated; *thirdly*, to make a *revulſion* of humors from the *Liver* that are gathered there: *hæc tria ſunt, quæ indicant nobis ſectionem venæ*, ſays that Author: but by his leave, we are not obliged to take notice of them otherwiſe than as vain *ſuppoſitions*; for as much as they have not the force of reaſon to perſwade or compel to the obſervance: for there is no ſuch *ebullition* in the *Liver* (in the common courſe of this Diſeaſe) nor confluence of humors thither to be revulſed back: but (erroneouſly) ſuppoſing that part to be the *ſedes Morbi* (which opinion we have refuted) theſe other errors have ſprung from thence alſo, and do depend thereon as their foundation; which amply might be ſet forth, but I judge it not neceſſary, and therefore forbear to enlarge hereupon. *Gab. Fallop.*

Braſſavolus

Anton. muſa Braſſavol. *Braſſavolus* obſerves no indication for bleeding but *plethory*; and then regards no *contra-Indication*; but all Caſes alike with him.

Leonard. Botall. *Botallus* is very free in *bleeding* for this Diſeaſe; and commends (a ſtrange invention of his own) a vein to be opened in the *genital* of Man, in caſe that part be ulcerated: *Vena colis ulceri proxima aperienda eſt, vel ſanguiſuga affigenda, quo putridus ſanguis ulcus nutriens hoc ingenio educatur*, are his own words: wherein we may ſee the ridiculous conceptions and aims that ſome men have had in the *deſign* of healing; and how ignorant they were in the true knowledge of *Diſeaſes* and the work of *nature*, to help her ſelf.

Bernard. Tomitan. *Tomitanus* thinks bleeding very neceſſary, and to be performed according to *Galens* rules in his Book *de curandi ratione per ſanguinis miſſionem* and that (he ſays) is chiefly by opening the *baſilica* Vein; and this is all his arguments and advice for *phlebotomy* in the Cure of this *Lues*.

Angel. Ferrer. *Ferrerius* commends *bleeding* in this Diſeaſe for *plethorick* bodies; and for ſuch whoſe *Puſtuls*, *Tumors*, and *Ulcers*,

cers do tend towards inflammation, and is nice in chuſing this or that *vein* to be opened, as the ſuperior or inferior parts are affected: and this to no purpoſe, ſince the *circulation* is found out and approved. Herein we may ſee how errors are planted upon one another, and how little of the *old* doctrine will ſtand, when it comes to be examined by *latter* inventions, and more certain approved truths.

Mercatus is for *bleeding* in the beginning of this Diſeaſe, for theſe reaſons: to abate *plenitude*; ſecondly, that the *purgatives* which ought to be *violent*, may have a *fiercer* paſſage; and thirdly, that the *Liver* may be diſcharged of a great part of *bloud* contained there, leſt it ſhould be *diſperſed*, and infect other parts of the body. *Ludovic. Mercat.*

To this Author I anſwer in ſhort: firſt, *ſupponat quod non eſt ſupponendum:* he ſuppoſeth always a *plethory*, which oftentimes is not in theſe Caſes; therefore not to be pleaded as a *general* indication. Secondly, violent *purgatives* are not neceſſary in *any* Caſe, therefore not in *this:* for, let *purgatives* be ſuppoſed to work *electivè*,

electivè, *fermentativè*, or *per antipathiam*; yet *moderate* and gentle purgation is *less* injurious to nature, and more advantagious for the purpose intended, than forcing nature to a *violent* expulsion, where no separation can be made, but good and bad is hurried away together. As for his third *reason*; that does depend upon two *errors*: first, that the Liver is *sedes Morbi* which we have proved the contrary: secondly, that the Liver is *officina sanguificationis*; which ancient opinion is now *exploded* by most Modern Physicians, that I need not add more than what hath been said by others. And lastly, he supposeth the bloud to be *stagnant* in the Liver, which is contrary to the doctrine of *circulation*, and therefore not to be admitted as a good Plea.

To the assertors of *Phlebotomy* in general, I say; this Disease being considered in its own nature, does not require *bleeding*: for, this Venereal taint is either *in* the mass of bloud, or *out* of the bloud: if the *bloud* be infected and vitiated thereby, promiscuous evacuation does not *purify*, only *abates* the *quantity*, and the malign

lign venom remains equally proportionable to the remainder, and as prevalent; ſo that this is no *depurating* remedy: but I ſhall wave further illuſtration hereof, becauſe elſe where I have been large, oppoſing Dr. *Willis* upon this point, though in another Diſeaſe; that *Author* aſſerting phlebotomy to be the greateſt depurative *antiſcorbutick* remedy. And if the contaminating virulency be not yet communicated to the *blood*, but remains in other parts, to what purpoſe then is *phlebotomy*, ſince that evacuation carries out nothing of the malign matter lodged in thoſe parts: So that in either Caſe it does appear to common reaſon, that the Venereal Lues *per ſe*, and *in ſua natura*, abſtractly conſidered, does not *indicate* bleeding.

Tract. of the Scurvy 4th. edition p. 177.

As for complicated affects, and peculiar adjunct Caſes ſupervening the *Pox*, and bringing with them an additional denomination of a Diſeaſe as *Pleuriſy*, *Angina*, &c. If they challenge *phlebotomy*, it is performed upon their particular ſcore, and not for this *Lues*, which in it ſelf does not require *bleeding*; but by reaſon of

of ſome other circumſtances attending.

And whereas ſome urge the neceſſity of *Phlebotomy*, becauſe antivenereal remedies are *hot* and *dry*, therefore the conſtitution is to be *cooled*, that thoſe Medicaments may more ſafely be uſed; I think this hath not the force of a good *argument:* for in the higheſt and moſt intenſe Feavors, *diaphoretick* and hot Medicines are moſt ſafely uſed and with beſt ſucceſs, which I have proved elſe where againſt *Juleping*, that common irrational, and fatal practice, yet continued amongſt the *famed* Profeſſors of this Age. If *hot* Medicines then be not injurious in the greateſt *Feavers*, we ſhall not need to fear them in this Diſeaſe; therefore *phlebotomy* may be laid aſide upon that account alſo, and *hot* Medicines may be adminiſtred without bleeding, as ſafely as with it. But in caſe there be a *repletion* or over-charge of bloud, the Veſſells *turgid* or extended, this carries the beſt face of an *indication* to countenance *phlebotomy*; other Caſes condemn it as needleſs or noxious.

Tract. of the Scurvy 4th edition pag. 197, 198. &c.

Whereas

Whereas I ſaid in *pag.* 106. that *Sennertus* waved the *diæteticks* belonging to this Cure; I then concluded ſo, becauſe I found them not in their right place, according to other Authors in this Diſeaſe, and his Cuſtom in others.

CHAP. XII.

The Italian *Practice or* Methods *of Cure for the* Pox.

THis Diſeaſe diſcovering it ſelf more eminently in *Italy*, and raging *firſt* there with great fury at the Seige of *Naples*; put the *Italian* Phyſicians upon the firſt inquiry into the nature of this calamitous Peſt.

Sebaſt. Aquilanus I find to be one of the ancienteſt that wrote upon this Diſeaſe, and wanting the advantage of *Leaders* in theſe Cures, and having no footſteps to trace for the practice, he conſults the *Ancients*: and ſuppoſing this Diſeaſe to be, or come very

Sebaſt. Aquilan. Praxis. very near the *Elephantiaſis*, inſtitutes the Cure of this *Lues* parallel with that, according to the rules of *Galen.* his digeſtive for preparing the peccant humour, and to make it fit for evacuation (aiming at groſs *phlegm* and *melancholy*) was compoſed of theſe ingredients.

Decoct. digeſt. *R. borag. bugloſs. fumiter. aſparag. lupul. ſcolopend pimpinel. lavendul. ſ. decoctio.* This ſweetned with Sugar was to be taken for ſeven days; five Ounces every Morning: and he tells us that ſome added *mirabolani* to this decoction; and ſome put in *ſena* without *mirabolans.* Another digeſtive he ſets down which is this.

Potio digeſt. *R. ſyrup. de fumoterr. mellis roſat. ana.* ℥j. *aquar. lupulor. bugloſs endiviæ ana* ℥j. *miſce.*; after the digeſtive he appoints this ſolutive.

R. mirabolanor. indor. chebulor. hermodact. ana ʒj. *flor. borag. bugloſs. ana M. ſ. bulliant in ſeptem unciis aquæ lupulor, vel ſi aliqua affuerit febricula, endiviæ & cichor. & facta condecenti decoctione Recipe agarici elect.* ʒj. *ſalis gem.* ℈j. *& infundantur condecenti tempore in* ℥ij. *prædictæ decoctionis. Præterea fiat expreſſio, cui addatur diacatoliconis*

toliconis ʒiiij. *diaſiniconis* ʒiij. *mellis roſat. colat.* ʒj. *miſceantur ſimul cum prædicta decoctione.* I give you the Authors own words, therefore let not me be blamed in the tranſcription. But how this is to be uſed, is not ſet down, and it is no great matter, for I think many will not practice after him. And he admits of *Conſec. hamech.* and ſome other that purge phlegm and black choler. For the *Puſtuls* and *defædations* of the ſkin, he appoints this unguent.

Accipiantur ſaponis albi & minuti & in parva folia redacti ʒiij. *multoties loti in ſucco endiviæ & plantag. deinde bulliant in ſucco lapatii acuti uſq; ad levem ſpiſſitudinem. Præterea Recipe maſticis, thuris ana* ʒiij. *aromatici, ſulf. Vivi, nitri ana* ʒj *unguent. Communis ad ſcabiem* ʒvj. *miſce.* And this ointment was to be uſed one day, and a waſh another day; which was made of mallows excorticated Barly, and bitter Lupines. But beſides theſe Medicines he had a great eſteem for *Galens* Pills *quas licet ipſe mirabiles appellet: ego mirabiliores inveni* (ſays *Aquilan.*) *& ſunt.* *Unguentum.*

Recip. mirabolanor. Chebulor. indor, *Pilulæ mirabiles Galeni.*

dor, corticum cucumeris aſinin. Vel loco ejus elaterii, gingib. coloquint. ſalis nitri, hermodact. hieræpicr. ſatirionis ana part. equal. ſerapini ad duplum unius prædictor. & non omnium. Piſtentur piſtanda ſubtiliter, & redigantur in formam, aut maſſam pro pilulis cum aqua endiviæ & aliquantulo mellis roſ. & fiant pilulæ ad modum ciceris. Of theſe Pills he exhibited three, ſometimes two, and ſometimes but one. For mitigation and allay of pains he uſed rarifying Oils, as of *Chamomil* and *Dill*; but *Caſſia fiſtula* outwardly applyed, he commends as the chief for that purpoſe. But thoſe which deſire a haſty Cure (ſays he) uſe this Ointment for five days, being covered warm in bed that they may ſweat.

Unguentum. *R. reſin. pini, thuris, maſticis, tartar. albi, litargirii auri, argent. vivi, olei laurin. vulpin. olei abjetis, cuſcutæ, ſucci pomor. arantior. ana* ℥ij. *axung. porcin. colat.* ℥vj. *rediganter in formam unguent.* But he cautions thoſe who are of a weak conſtitution, to forbear this unction; but for others (he ſays) *cum prædictis pilulis & bona diæta*, it will avail much.

And

And this is the chief of this Authors Practice for this *Lues*: I muſt confeſs this was but an odd kind of method, and as ſtrange Medicines; but he being one of the *firſt* practiſers upon this Diſeaſe and had no guide, you muſt excuſe him. As for the *ſpecificks* made uſe of now in our times, he mentions not in the leaſt; I ſuppoſe they were not talked of in thoſe days, nor come into uſe.

Gaſper Torrel alſo being one of the primitive *Italian* Practiſers, and a more exact Writer than the former; we ſhall take a view of his Medicines appointed for this Diſeaſe. After *phlebotomy* was performed, if humors were aduſt he gave *ſyrup* of *fumiterry* mixt with *endive* and *ſcabioſe* water, for a digeſtive, or this ſyrup following. *Gaſpar. Torrell. regimen curat.*

R. ſuccor. endiviæ, lactucæ, boraginis, bugloſs. fumiter. & lupulor. depuratorum ana ℥iiij. *aq. emulſionis ſem. Communium, flor. & ſem. portulacæ lib. ij. miſceatur illa emulſio cum ſuccis prædictis, & bulliant in eis violæ, roſæ, epithimum & pruna damaſcena quantum ſufficit & coletur, & in colatura ponantur Zucchari lib. ij. & ſyrupizetur* *Syrup. digeſt.*

tur & acetosetur. (the Authors own words) After this, digestion being made, he proceeds to evacuation, which was performed with *Electuar. succ. rosar.* or with *diaprunes* or *diasenna* mixt with *scabios.* or *fumiterry* water, or their juice: he also commends *Pil. de fumoterræ*, and *de lapid. lazuli.* But if the peccant matter be a salt phlegm, then he appoints this digestive.

Potiones purgant.

R. rad. apii, fœnicul, petrosel. polipod, endiviæ & buglos. ana ℥ij. *camædrios, calamenti ana M* i. *decoquantur in sufficienti quantitate aquar. fumoter. lupul. & scabios. ad Consump. medietat. & in colatur. Ponantur succi fumiterr. scabios. lapacii acut. depurat, ana* ℥iiij. *& fiat syr. acetosus cum Zuccharo.* The matter being digested, was to be evacuated by *diaphœnicon* and *diacatholicon* in scabios and fumiterry Waters. Other digestives for this purpose he sets down which I pass by; but I must not omit a syrup which he magnifies at a high rate: *Syrupus mirabilis & expertus cum quo* (says the Author) *innumerabiles non solum curavi, verum etiam preservavi ab omnibus defædationibus cutaneis & doloribus*

doloribus panniculorum, lacertorum & nervorum.

R. ſucci bugloſs. lib. ij. ſucci endiviæ & lupulor. borag. fænicul. & apii ana ℥iiij. *depuratis ſuccis infundantur in eis ſenæ* ℥ſs. *polipod.* ℥ij. *ſem. aniſi* ℥ij. *turbit.* ℥j. *Cinnamom* ℥ſs. *& ſtent. ibi per diem. Deinde bulliant ad conſumptionem medietatis.* This was his wonderful Syrup, which I fear will not do wonders now. But when the matter was melancholy, and aduſt, then he appoints this digeſtive. *Syrup Mirabilis*

R. rad. borag. bugloſs. polipod, cort. rad. cappar. median. cort. tamariſci ana ℥ij. *cuſcutæ, camædrios, camepitheos, ſcabioſ. ana M.* i. *follicul. ſenæ, epithimi, roſar. violar. ana* ℥ſs. *ſucci lapat. acuti* ℥vj. *bulliant in aq. ſcabioſ. & cum Zucchar, f. ſyrupus.* The matter being digeſted with this; was afterwards to be evacuated with *diacatholicon* and *diaſena*, or with Pills *de fumiterr.* or *de lapide lazuli*, or *pillul. Indæ*, or *Electuar. Indum.* *Syrupus digeſt.*

For reſolution, evaporation, and exſiccation of the matter which nature hath protruded and brought to the circumference or extern parts of the body, he appoints *baths* and *un-*

guents. And here he commends *bal-*
Balnea. *neum aq. maris, baln. ſulphureum, aut aluminoſum.* Alſo artificial Baths *ex decoctione rad. Cucumeris aſinin. folior. oleandri, lapacii acut. celedon. lupinor. ſcabioſ. & decoctio juſquiami eſt mirabilis.*

For a dry ſcabby *pudendagra*, this
Unguent. Ointment he appoints. *R. ol. roſ. butyr. ana* ℥j. *ſucci ſumiterr. plantag. ebuli vel ſambuci ana* ℥ſs. *fac. aliquantulum bullire, dein adde terebenth. lot. & parum ſulph. vivi.*

But if the matter of theſe eruptions be hot and ſharp, then this Oint-
Unguent. ment is to be uſed. *R. ol. violat. butyr. lot. ana* ℥j. *argent. vin. extinct.* ℥j. *ſucci plantag.* ℥iij. *litargir. alb.* ℥j. *miſce.* But our Author was miſtaken here, for theſe ingredients will not come into the form of an *unguent:* he never ſaw this Medicine made, and perhaps never uſed it, but thinks it a good contrivance to commend to the World at a venture, (as Authors uſe to do.) And if I would be *critical*, and undertake to note all the abſurdities, incongruities, and ſtrange deſignment of Medicines as I paſs along, it would prove a long piece of work,

work, to ſet it forth clearly as it ought; elſe my exceptions and diſlikes will be lookt upon as carping and detracting: but at preſent you muſt expect only a bare narrative of their practice, and a brief account.

For a cruſty *Ulcer* ariſing from ſalt phlegm he appoints this unguent. *R. calcis multoties lot. exſiccat. & pulveriſat ſubtil.* ℥iij. *ſucci ſiclæ aut caulis q. ſ. incorporentur, deinde ſupermitte ol. roſ. liquefact. cum modica cera & f. unguentum.*

For mitigation of pains in a hot cauſe, he commends theſe *anodynes*: an embrocation of warm milk: alſo *ol. violat. roſat. vel nenuphar. mixt. cum pingued. porci recent. vitel. ovi & album. cum pauco ſale.* Alſo he commends this unguent for the ſame purpoſe: *R. pingued. pulli & anatis recentium, butyri recent. adipis porci recent. ceræ alb. ana* ℥j. *ol. camomil. aneth. amygdal. dul. ana* ℥ſs. *mucilag. altheæ, ſem. lini & fenigr. ana* ℥ij. *miſce & f. unguent.* Some (he ſays) do apply Sheeps Lungs warm to the parts pained; or a Hen, Pigeon, or Dogs Whelp, cut down the middle and

Unguent anodyn.

laid warm to the place. And after the pain is removed he adviſeth the part to be bathed with *Alum* Water.

For the Cure of virulent Ulcers (he ſaith) it is to be effected, by proſecuting theſe four intentions: the *firſt* is purgation or cleanſing the body; the *ſecond* is a diætetick *regimen*; the *third* is exſiccation of the virulent matter; the *fourth* is incarnation and conſolidation. The two *firſt* we have ſpoken of: to anſwer the *third*, he propoſeth Wine made ſtiptic *ex decoctione aluminis, cort. thuris, nuc. cupreſſi, cyperi, ſabinæ*, To waſh the Ulcer: but this Medicine following he commends above all the reſt, and ſays it is *mirabiliter exſiccans.*

Unguent mirabiliter exſiccans.

R. litharg. aur. vel argent. valde pulveriſat. cum aceto & ol. roſat. viciſſim imbibatur. ſcil. una vice cum aceto & alia cum oleo; & hoc toties fiat donec albeſcat; deinde ſumantur antimon. æris uſt. balauſt. rad. celidon. gallar. ſang. dracon. aluminis, climiæ argent. ana ſextam partem ejus quod ſumptum eſt de litargirio albificato, & omnia incorporentur diu cum piſtillo, poſtquam fuerint bene præparata. I give it you exactly from the Copy, therefore

therefore lay no faults upon my ſcore.

For an incarnative Medicine he gives you this. *R. thuris* ʒij. *ſang. dracon.* ʒſs. *calcis vivæ* ʒvj. *miſce. f. pul. ſubtilis.* He ſets not down the manner how it ſhould be uſed. But I cannot ſuppoſe otherwiſe than that it ſhould be ſtrawed upon the Ulcer. And then it will make notable work. *Pulvis incarnat.*

But if the *Ulcer* be ſordid and very foul, then he appoints abſterſive Medicines to be uſed; whereof this is one. *R. galban. ammoniac. reſin. Terebinth. picis naval. ſevi vaccin. ol. antiq. & ceræ ana part. æqual. & diſſolvantur gummæ in aceto, deinde omnia liqueſiant ad ignem, & conficiatur unguentum.* For this purpoſe alſo he approves of *unguent apoſtolor.* and *ægyptiac.* *Unguent ad ulcera ſordida.*

For putrid Ulcers in this Diſeaſe, he appoints this: *R. Ceruſæ lot. aceti ana* ʒj. *plumbi uſt* ʒiiij. *litargir.* ʒij. *myrrhæ* ʒj. *mellis roſat.* ʒij. *ol. roſ.* ʒv. *vitell. ovor. numero ſex. ceræ q. ſ. miſce f. unguent.* Many more Medicines he hath ſet down to anſwer his intentions of Cure, but I have choſe only one example *Unguent ad ulcera putrida.*

example for each, that you may gueſs by that what the reſt are. One thing more of his I cannot omit and that is a notable piece of ſkill for an *Ulcer* in the *Privities*, which I ſhall not undertake to tranſlate; but his own language will beſt become the invention. *Infectus & ulceratus in virga, quanto citius poterit, faciat ſibi ſugi locum ulceratum ab aliqua vili perſona, exterius ſemper exprimendo; aut parum per ſcarificetur, aut deſuper apponatur parum de ſipone molli cum calce, aut gallus ſive columbus in culo deplumatus & excoriatus, ſic vivus loco ulcerato ſæpius apponatur.* Which being done, the Patient was to take a dram of old *Treacle* in four Ounces of *Sorrel* Water, hot; and after ſix hours the Ulcer muſt be anointed with *theriac. antiq.* and *in radice virgæ* (ſays our Author) a repercuſſive of *bole armeniac* was to be laid on. The Morning following he appointed this potion. *R. theriacæ de citro, limoniatæ, ſmaragdorum, ana* ℈ij. *aquar. bugloſſi acetoſ. & ſublimationis roriſmarini. ana* ℥j. *miſce.* And this potion was to be continued for ſeven days. And this was part of the practice of *Gaſp. Torrellus,*

Torrellus, no leſs a man than Phyſician to his Holineſs *Pope Alexander* the Sixth. I refer the Reader to his own judgment, upon the matter delivered: and my obſervation from thence is what may plainly be noted in our times alſo, that *mundus vult decipi*: I perceive that the beſt Phyſicians do not always get the beſt preferments: that it is good fortune and great Friends, not excelling abilities in this faculty, that placeth them in the Courts of *Emperours*, *Kings*, and *Princes*; and great men are cheated in their opinion and choice of Phyſicians, as ſoon as the inferiour people. And now I paſs on to ſhew you the Practice of another *Italian* Phyſician of great repute, that came after *Torrell.*

Muſa Braſſavolus begins his Cure of the Venereal Lues thus: Firſt he gives this Clyſter. *R. maluæ*; *violar. altheæ*, *mercurial. ana M.* 1. *coq. in aq. ſ. a. recip. hujus decoct. lib.* 1. *ol. violac.* ℥iiij. *Caſſiæ extr.* ℥j. *ſalis com.* ℥ij. *miſce.* After this Clyſter phlebotomy came in, if the Patient was adjudged ſanguine and plethoric; and then a pound of bloud was let out, if

Anton. Muſa Braſſavol. praxis ad morb. gal.

if ſtrength would bear that exhauſtion. Then this potion was given *ſyr. capill. ven. endiviæ ana* ℥j. *infuſ. ſenæ* ℥iiij. *miſce.* But if the Patient was of a choleric temper, then the potion was ſyrup. of *violets*, *endive*, and the infuſion of *ſena*: but if of a phlegmatic temper; then *ſyr.* of *Hyſſop*, and *Maiden hair*, was added to the infuſion: but if of a melancholy temperament; then *ſyr.* of *epithimum* and *fumiterry* was added; but the infuſion of *ſena* was never to be omitted: becauſe *ſena unum ex his eſt, quæ ſupra alia omnia affectui gallico adverſari videtur*, ſays our Author: but believe him that will.

After theſe lenitive preparing potions were taken nine or ten times; then he gave ſtronger purgatives: of *pil. cocheæ*, *aureæ* and *de lapide lazuli*; with other purgative Medicines, as likely as thoſe. After this courſe of Medicines, he puts the queſtion whether the Patient be ſound: *ſi hic videatur ſanitati reſtitutus, bene illi erit; hoc autem videbitur per unius menſis, vel duorum ſpatium*: if after a month or two the Patient had ſuch great fortune to be well; then only he

he was delivered up to *Pillulæ Alexandri ut frequenter expurgetur.* But if he were not yet Cured; then a long purging *apozem* was appointed of above twenty ingredients boiled in *Fumiterry* Water; and ſix Ounces of this was to be taken for twenty days together: (this courſe of Phyſick would ſcare one as bad as the Pox) after this he queries if the Patient be Cured; if ſo, *nihil aliud agendum ſupereſt.* But if otherwiſe, then he was turn'd over to the decoction of *lignum Indicum.* And our Author ſays he was the firſt that practiſed with this decoction at *Ferrara* (a noted City in *Italy*) in the year 1525. at which time the Phyſicians of the place derided him for it. This decoction was to be taken for 27. or 30. days. And this was made either with Wine or with Water. From the firſt day to the ninth, the Patients dyet was leſſened every day. And then he muſt be contented with three Ounces of Bread at Dinner, and two at Supper, with an Ounce of Coriander Comfits or as much raiſins at Dinner, and half an Ounce at Supper. And for nine days he was to continue this

ſpare

dyet. After which he was to enlarge every day until he came to his accuſtomed quantity of eating. And every other day during the decoction, a *Clyſter* was given; ſuppoſing the decoction to be ſimple: but ſometimes this decoction was compounded, and this addition put to it. *R. ſenæ* ℥iiij. *polipod.* ℥jſs. *flor. borag. bugloſs. roſar. violar. ana* ℥j. *gingib. cinnam. ana* ℥j. *infund.* in *prædic. decoc.* Which was then made of Water. But in the year 1535. when *Braſſavolus* returned from *Rome* he began to make the decoction with Wine, and this too was either ſimple, or compound as the former.

Other ways there were invented at that time ſays our Author, for the Cure of this Diſeaſe; as by *ſuffumigation*, and by *Unction*. The firſt was performed thus: The Patient was ſtript naked, and placed upon a ſtool, a hole being made in the ſeat thereof: under which the fume was put; and over the Patient a covering was put which reached to the ground, to keep in the fume and apply all over to the Patients body. But his head was to be out of the covering, (for fear of ſuffocation) and was wrapt cloſe about the

Modus curandi per ſuffumigia.

the neck. The ingredients for the ſuffuming was this. *R. cinnab.* ℥ijſs. *thuris, ſtyracis ana* ℥j. *f pul.* The Patients remained in this fume until ſweat began to come, and then they were put to Bed, well covered to ſweat there for an hour; after that Cloaths were taken of by degrees, the Patients wip'd with warm linen, and after a while they eat and drank for refreſhment. And this was performed thus every day for eight or ten days together.

And our Author ſays, that ſome Phyſicians did *ſuffumigate* their Patients, with their heads under the covering (which muſt needs be very dangerous) and he ſaw one thus uſed, that fell down dead. But this way of Cure at the beſt contrivance, is bad enough: and this Author confeſſeth that fewer were Cured by this means, than by other remedies; and this did often miſs in the deſired effect. And becauſe our Author had a good mind to proſecute this way of Cure, he excogitated a *ſuffumigation* of wholſomer and not dangerous ingredients; which was this:

R. hyſſop. ſalviæ ivæ, roriſmarin, lauri,

lauri, roſ. rub. puleg. calamint. cartham. card. bened. amaraci, artemiſiæ, rutæ, polii montan. milleſol. calend. ana M. i. *aniſor. amidis, fænicul. gingib. ſelidis, amomi, carvi, cumini ana* ʒij. *miſce f. pul,* and this was to be ſtrewed upon the Coals, and put under the ſtool as before. And this (ſays he) did provoke ſweat and mitigate the Diſeaſe; but not wholly take it away.

Having noted the chief things our Author mentions upon this way of Cure by *ſuffumigation*. I come now to relate ſomething of his Cure by *Unction*, and becauſe *Mercurial* Cere-cloths and *Empliſters* are affine, or of the ſame nature with the unguent, we muſt give you ſome account of them alſo, as this Author practiſed in thoſe days. The Cere-cloth was this. *R. pingued. ſuis* ʒxij. *argent. vivi* ʒviij. *ſtyracis, Theriac. an* ʒj. *miſce & cum cera & reſina pini f. ceratum.* And this was ſpread upon linen, and laid on, from the knees downward ſo to continue for the ſpace of 8. or 9. days. And ſometimes the Cere-cloath was applyed to all the joints, both of Legs and Arms, and were changed every three days, (three times) and a new one

Cerat. mercurial.

one were laid on. And every Morning he gave ℈j. *Pil. Alexandri*, to carry the Flux of humors downward, but our Author ſays theſe were an uncertain way of Cure; and for one that recovered, ten failed under this means, and were deceived in their expectation. Wherefore he deſerted this way.

Curandi modus per unctionem.

But he rather approves of the *Unction*, for which purpoſe this was much in uſe then: *R. axung. ſuill. neque recent. neque antiq. lib. j. butyri recent.* ℥iij. *Theriacæ quæ ſit in decimo anno* ℥jſs. *mitridati* ℥j. *argent. vivi* ℥ijſs. *cinnab.* ℥ſs. *lythargir. aur. ſalis com. ana* ℥j. *maſticles colophon. ana* ℥v. *ol. laurin. q. ſ. miſce f. unguent.* Several other mercurial Ointments there were, but this is as good as any of the reſt; and this ſhall ſuffice at preſent. About the *Unction* practicers did then differ: ſome anointed from the *knee* downward, and from the *elbow* downward; and that twice a day: but *Braſſavolus* anointed but once a day, in the Mornings; from the *hip* downwards, and from the *ſhoulders* to the fingers ends, rubbing it in before the fire: and this he did for nine days together every Morning; and then alſo he gave

Pil. Alexand. ʒj. every day during the use of the *unguent*; which sometimes was continued to the tenth or twelfth day, if good signs did not appear before. After the *Ointment* used, they were put to bed, covered warm to procure sweat; and after three hours they rose and eat. When their mouths began to be sore, they used this gargarism: *R. hord. fol. plantag. myrtill. aq. font. q. s. f. decoctio*; to this was added *mel. rosar.* and sometimes a little *Alum:* but if they did not *salivate* well and freely, then this they gargled with. *R. caricar pussular. sebestен. ana* ℥ss. *bulliant in aq. postea adde mell. rosat. f. gargar.*

Gargarismus.

The day after the last *Unction* (our Author says) he caused them to be washed, their Arms and Legs in white Wine, wherein Roses had boiled; and the day after that, they went into a *Bath*, made thus:

Balneum. *R. salviæ, menthæ, rosmar. ros. rub. flor. Chamomelli stæcados, melilot. fol. lauri, rutæ puleg. Calament. hyssop. arte mis. absinth. ivæ. ana M. iij. misce bulliant in sufficienti quant. aq.* This being put into a convenient tub; they went in and bathed to cleanse the skin from

from the *Unction*. And I muſt acquaint you alſo, that during the time of Unction this *lineament* was uſed to defend the heart. *R. ol. de citrangulis* ℥iij. *boli armen. ſigillat. ana* ℥j. *Theriacæ* ℥ſs. *miſce*. With which the region of the heart was annointed; and after this a Cordial *Epithema* was applyed, of theſe ingredients.

R. aq. roſar. citrangulor. meliſſæ ana ℥iij. *galliæ moſchat. cort. citrior. ana* ℥ſs. *caryophill. cinnam. ana* ℥j. *aceti* ℥j. *vini cretici* ℥ij. *muſci, ambracani ana gr. ij. croci gr. vi. miſce*. A Cloth was dipt in this, and applyed to the region of the heart. *Epithema.*

Before Dinner and Supper, he gave his Patients the quantity of a Haſel Nut of this Cordial Electuary. *R. Zuccari roſat. boraginat. ana* ℥ij. *lætificant. Almanſor. diamuſci dul. ana* ℥jſs. *theriacæ mag.* ℥j. *boli armen. terræ ſigillat. ana* ℈j. *miſce & cum ſyr. de cort. citri f. Electuar.* *Electuar. Cardiac.*

And if Patients be very weak, he adviſeth to give this following reſtaurative. *R. pulpæ capon. vel phaſianor.* ℥vj. *nucleor. pineor. piſtach. amygdal. dul. ana* ℥iij. *cinnam. gingib. garyophil. ana* ℥j. *muſci gr. ij. ambracani gr.*

iij. miſce cum Zucchar. q. ſ. & fiant morſelli. Each weighing half an Ounce; one of which was to be taken every Morning before Dinner, and alſo one before Supper.

And now I have given you the heads and chief matter of *Muſa Braſſavolus* his practice in the Cure of this Diſeaſe. I might here have ſhewed you the Medicines and methods of other Italians, as *Montanus*, *Fallopius*, and others; but I paſs on to the practice of other Countries.

CHAP. XIII.

The German *Practice for Curing the* Pox.

Germaniæ praxis ad Luem Veneream.

Ulrichus de Hutten being the firſt amongſt the *Germans* that writ upon this Diſeaſe, we ſhall take an account from him of their manner of Cure, and what was moſt conſiderable to be noted there in his time. When this *Lues* came into *Germany*, the Phyſicians were very much puzled and knew

knew not well what to do; the Chirurgeons alſo preſſed in to give what aſſiſtance they could: and at firſt they applied cauſticks to the Scabs; but afterwards bethought of *Unguents*; but they which did not admix *argent. Viv.* therewith, the effect was inconſiderable. The ingredients of which their Unguents were made were theſe.

Myrrha, maſtiche, ceruſſa, bacc. laur. alumen, bol. armen. cinnab. minium, corall. ſal. uſt. virid. æris, ſcor. plumb. plumb. uſt. rubigo ferri, reſin. vulgar. Terebinth. ol. laurin. roſat. Juniperin. nardin. adipes ſuill. anſerin. urſin. human. butyr. maial. medull. cervi, ſevum hircin. cervin. mel. roſat. ol. lumbricor. camphora, euphorb. caſtor. Out of theſe, ſeveral Ointments were made, according to every ones particular phanſie; and with theſe they anointed the joints of the Arms and Legs: and ſome down the Spine alſo: others the Temples and the Navel alſo: and ſome anointed the whole body; and this Unction was performed, ſometimes once, twice, thrice, or four times a day, in a hot Houſe, where their Bed was, and they laid therein preſently after to ſweat; in this hot

Curatio per unctionem.

Stove they continued ſome *twenty* days, ſome *thirty*, and ſome longer, ſweating every day. Theſe *Unctiens* workt ſo ſeverely upon ſome, that their Teeth dropt out; but at beſt their mouths were all very ſore and raw, their gums ſwell'd, teeth looſe, and drivelling at the mouth continually, with a grievous ſtink, that the ſmell of it was enough to infect a ſound body (ſays our Author) and this way of Cure was ſo terrible, that ſome choſe rather to *dye* than undergo it: and few that did ſuffer this ſevere courſe were Cured, for they relapſed again in a ſhort time, and our Author ſays of himſelf, that he underwent this courſe of Unction *eleven* times before he was Cured. For *Ulcers* that did proceed from this Diſeaſe he uſed an Unguent, *ex alumine, virid. æris mollis & aceto part. æqual.* this was a chaſtiſing Medicine indeed: but afterwards he uſed *aq. calcis viv.* which did not cauſe ſo many wry faces.

This Author continued not long in his firſt way of practice, being hazardous, dolorous, and inſucceſsful; but hearing of a more gentle remedy brought from *Hiſpaniola* by a Spaniſh Officer,

Officer, that alſo had been Cured therewith, which was *guajacum*; he applyed himſelf to the uſe of this, and gives great commendations thereof upon the experiment. The deſcription of this Vegetable I need not ſet down, being no ſtrange thing now a days. And for the manner of its uſe, and the preparation thereof according to this Author, was thus:

R ſcob. lig. guajac. lib. 1. *aq. com. lib. viii. diem & noctem macerant. dein. coq. in olla vitreata nova, lento calore horis ſex colat. ſervetur ad uſum.* This was the firſt decoction: and then he put eight pound of water more to the reſidue and boiled it over again, for a *ſecond* decoction. The Patient was to take a draught of about half a Pint of the *firſt* decoction in the Morning early in Bed; and likewiſe at night as much in Bed; for drink at meat the *ſecond* decoction ſerved, or at any other time to ſatisfie thirſt. And this courſe was continued for *thirty* days, in which time a purge was given once in ſix or ſeven days. And for *Ulcers* or *Puſtuls* externally. *Unguent. alb. Camphorat.* was applied: this was very plain doing, and the

Decoct. guajac.

Modus exhibendi decoct.

chief of this Authors deſignments to oppoſe this *grand* malady. But after him, another *German* appears publickly and gives the World an account of his practice againſt this *Lues*. The chief whereof is as followeth.

Joann. Bened. praxis.

Septem intentiones curatinæ in morb. gal.

Joannes Benedictus a German Doctor, ſeems more methodically and artificially to oppoſe this Diſeaſe than the former; and in his inſtitution for Cure, propoſeth ſeveral intentions or ſcopes to aim at for a compleat proſecution againſt this Diſeaſe.

1. Firſt, *Per lenitionem ventris*, by *lubrifying* and opening the belly.

2. Secondly, *Per minorationem materiæ*, by abating the morbific matter.

3. Thirdly, *Per digeſtionem*, by preparing the matter (but this ought rather to have been ſecond, if any ſuch intention be neceſſary.)

4. Fourthly, *Per evacuationem ipſius*, by evacuating and ſending it forth.

5. Fifthly, *Per alterationem membrorum*, by taking of the impreſſions upon the parts.

6. Sixthly, *Per conſortationem eorundem*, by fortifying and cheriſhing the parts.

7. Seventhly, *Per correctionem accidentium*,

dentium, by checking concomitant ſymptoms.

To anſwer the firſt intention, an emollient Clyſter was appointed which was this: *R. fol. maluæ, mercurialis, fumiter. ana M.* 1. *violar. M. ſs. f. decoct. colat. lib. ſſs. adde ol. violat.* ℥iij. *Zucchar. rub.* ℥j. *vitell. j. ovi, ſalis com.* ʒjſs. *& interdum caſſiæ* ℥j. *aut electuar. lenit.* ℥ſs. *f. Clyſter.* And this was to be taken in the Morning faſting, or elſe a *Bolus* of Sugar and *Caſſia* mixt with half an Ounce of Electuary *Lenitive*, or it might be diſſolved in fumiterry water, and made a Potion; to be taken an hour before Dinner; but I doubt they would have no great ſtomach to eat ſo ſoon after their Phyſick. *Clyſter emollient.*

To proſecute the ſecond intention, this preparation was made. *R. electuar. lenitivi* ℥j. *Confec. hamech preſertim in materia melancholica aduſta; aut electuar. Indi major.* ℥jſs. *Zucchar. fini q. ſ. f. bolus*: or elſe this was diſſolved in decoction, *flor. & fruct. q. ſ.* with a dram of *ſena* and *epithymum* added, to be taken in the Morning: but thoſe who deſired Pills rather, were appointed their Doſes of *Pil. de fumoter.* *Bolus.*

&

& fætidar. ana ʒj. this was made up into five Pills with *mel. roſat.* to be taken after Supper. This was a luſty doſe to ſleep upon, and they had wide throats in that Country, elſe thoſe Pills would not go down; after this they cauſed the *Hæmorrhoids* to *bleed*, *& erit preſentiſſimum remedium huic diſpoſitioni & ſimilibus*, ſayes our Author.

Potio digeſtiva.

To ſatisfie the third intention. *R. ſyr. de fumoterr. buglоſſi ſimp. geneneliabin* (which word I know not what to make of) *cum Zuccharo ana* ʒj. *aq. endiviæ, lupulor. cichor. ana* ʒj. *f. potio.* to be taken for five days together, or longer until digeſtion did appear in the Urine. And not only inward digeſtives (ſays our Author) but outward digeſtives alſo are neceſſary, as *Unguents*, *Embrocations*, and *Emplaiſters*; his Unguent was this. *R. butyr.* ʒiij *axung. porcin. inter recent. & antiquam lib.* 1. *theriacæ bonæ* ʒjſs. *mithridati* ʒj. *argent. viv.* ʒijſs. *litarg. aur. ſalis com. ana* ʒj. *miſce f. unguent*; incorporating with it as much Fumiterry and Scabios Water as it would receive (which would be little or none) and this is the moſt ſecret and moſt

Remedium ſecretiſſimum & perfectiſſimum Joan. Benedict.

moſt exact Medicine for outward application in this Diſeaſe (ſays my Copy) and here *Mercury* is extolled to the Skies, being uſed in Unguent, and if at any time ill effects happen upon Mercurial Unction: *hoc fit errore empyricorum*, ſays this Author. But how this Unguent can properly be called a digeſtive; and whether the effect of this which muſt be *ſalivation*, will not diſturb his methodical courſe and put him by the ſtages he hath prefixt, may very juſtly be queſtioned; but I muſt not comment nor argue the point now. And for people of great quality and the richer ſort, that would not indure the Unction; he gave them *ſyr. de pomis Comp. Meſues*, but made after his own manner or way; with which he perfected the whole Cure, *& non vidi rem mirabiliorem* ſays the Author; and truly had I been there to have ſeen ſuch Cures wrought with that poor Medicine, I ſhould be wrapt up in admiration too; but *factum meo modo* (the Authors words) was that which gave the efficacy to work theſe great effects; which manner of preparation he tells us not, but you muſt imagine it was magical.

Mercurii Laus.

Syrupus mirabilis.

To

To perform the fourth intention, his Medicines are of two ſorts; for the poor, and for the rich; the Poor Medicines we ſhall paſs by; that for people of ability is this: *R. flor. borag. bugloſs. violar. epithymiana* ℈ ſ. *mirabolanor. citrin. & nigror. ſenæ ana* ʒj. *polipod. quercin* ʒſs. *bulliant in aq. bugloſs. & ſcabioſ ana q ſ f. decoctio ſ. a. de qua recipe* ℥iij. *infund. rheubarb elect.* ʒj *ſpicæ gr. iij agarici trochiſcat.* ℈ij *ſtent per octo horas in infuſione, tandem fiat expreſſio, cui addantur, Electuar. de Caſſia* ʒvj. *electuar. Indi conſec. hamech ana* ʒjſs. *miſce f. potio*; to be taken in the Morning early (juſt ſuch brave Medicines as theſe we have recorded upon the Files in Apothecaries Shops) after the Medicine had operated, a lenitive of four Ounces of Chicken broth ſweetned with Sugar, was to be taken, or as much Barly Water, with an Ounce of Sugar in it, to waſh down the relicts of the Medicine: but I doubt this would not quicken the Patients Stomach for Dinner.

Difficile eſt ſatyram non ſcribere.

To effect the fifth intention, bathing was appointed with this decoction. *R. fumiterr. lapat. acut. biſmal. Camomill.*

Camomill. melilot. roſ. violar. q. ſ. coq. in aq. com. ſ. balneum. When they began to ſweat, this Medicine was to be taken. *R. rad. diptani, beton. ana* ℥j. *altheæ enulæ, ſcabioſ. fumiter. lupulor. lapat. ana lib. ſs. torment. j. incidantur minutim, & ponantur in lib. iiij. vini malvatici ad remolliendum, per diem & noctem unam; poſtea adatur thiriacæ veteris xii. aut xi. annor.* ℥jſs. *ponatur ad alimbic. & deſtilletur aqua* (I write after my Copy) and this Medicine he thus extolls. *Obtinet in hoc morbo principatum inter intrinſecus juvantia.* Of this three Ounces muſt be given at a time in two Ounces of Balm Water.

To ſatisfie the ſixth intention, our Author propoſeth what himſelf practiſed; and recommends *lætificans Gal. electuar. Gentilis*, with this Elogium; *clarificant mirabiliter ſpiritus & ſanguinem; & reſtaurant conſortando omnia nutritiva membra.* And theſe ſuper-excellent Medicaments were to be taken thus. *R. de altero eorum* ℥j. *Zucchar. violat. bugloſſat. ana* ℥jſs. *ſem. citri* ℥ſs. *ſmaragd.* ℈j. *& cum ſyr. de pomis ſ. mixtura.* Of this the Patient is to drink a ſpoonful four hours before Dinner,

Dinner, and after it a little white Wine mixt with Balm or Roſe Water. for this intention alſo were prepared and uſed *ſacculi & epithemata cordialia*; and becauſe ſometimes their mouths were Ulcerated and tender, a *Paſta regalis* was prepared for them after this manner. *R. carn. capon. bene coct.* ℥vi. *carn. perdicum coct.* ℥iij. *paſſular. fiſticor. amygdal. mundat. pinear. collect. in aq. tepid. ana* ℥ij. *pul. diatrag. acanth. frig. cinnam. elect. ana* ℥ij *Zucchar. finiſſimi in aq. flor. violar. q. ſ. f. paſta.* Of this our Author appoints *cochlear unum* to be taken an hour before Dinner. Excellent contrivances!

Paſta regalis.

The ſeventh and laſt intention conſiſt of many parts, and applies variouſly to ſeveral purpoſes: firſt to allay and mitigate pains, a frequent attendant upon this Diſeaſe; for which this Electuary invented by *Dom. de Raggoſa*, is commended as an approved remedy: *R. Juniperi, piper. long. aniſi ana* ℈j. *ambræ* ℈ſs. *pulp. caſſiæ* ℥ij. *turbith, euphorb. ana* ℥iij. *hermodact.* ℥j. *Zucchar. roſat.* ℥jſs. *cinnam.* ℥j. *coagul. hædi* ℥jſs. *miſce in forma electuarii.* And this to aſſwage pains is *mirabiliter*

Electuar. ad ſedand. dolorem.

rabiliter valens; the doſe a dram or two; then our Author comments upon every ingredient of the Medicine, ſhewing their propriety and fitneſs for this purpoſe; ſo learnedly, that you would never forget him, if you underſtand the intrigue and ſophiſtry of Phyſick. After this you are to uſe an Unguent; for a hot cauſe this: *R. pingued. pulli & anatis, butyri, adipis porci recent. ceræ alb. ana* ℥ſs. *ol. camomill. aneth. amygdal. dul. ana* ℥ſs. *mucilag. altheæ & ſem. lini & fænigr. ana* ℥ij. *miſce f. unguent.* with which the parts pained are to be anointed: but if a cold cauſe; then this: *R. ſucci rad. urticæ, ebuli, herb. gatia dei ana lib. ſs. axung. catti, urſæ, vulpis aut porcin.* ℥vij. *ceræ* ℥iiij. *miſce f. unguent.*

Unguent anodyn.

Aliud.

For *Puſtuls* this Unguent was uſed. *R. reſinæ mundæ.* ℥iij. *ceruſſæ* ℥vj. *alumin. uſt. argent. viv. extinct. litargir. ana* ℥ij. *thuris alb.* ℥j. *cum ol. com. f. unguent.*

Pro Puſtulis.

For Fiſtula's and malign Ulcers this. *R. ſucc. ſalviæ* ℥ſs. *ſucc. celidon.* ℥j. *ſucc. aſſodillor,* ℥ij. *ſucci agrimon:* ℥iij. *ſublimat.* ℥ij. *ſalis armoniac. & commun. ana* ℥iij. *flor. æris, alumin. roch.*

Aqua ad fiſtulas & ulcera maligna.

roch. ana ʒjſs. *aq. vitæ* ʒx. *bulliant ſimul ad conſump. medietat. ſuccor.* then it is fit for uſe. Which Water ſays our Author. *Omnem fiſtulam interficit.*

For hard nodes or gums cauſed by the Pox, appearing on the Forehead, Shins, Arms, or other parts; this Unguent was thought moſt proper. *R. mucilag. ſem. lini, altheæ ana* ʒij *ol. de ſpica, amygdalar, camomill. ana* ℥ſs. *butyri* ℥j. *pingued. urſi.* ℥ſs. *gum. arab. tragacanth. ana* ʒj. *cum cera f. unguent.* this is emollient and reſolutive. And thus much is ſufficient to let you underſtand the ſeveral ways and means uſed againſt this Diſeaſe, by eminent Phyſicians in *Germany.*

CHAP. XIV.

The Spaniſh *Practice, and* Methods *of Cure for the Pox.*

TO give you the beſt account of the ſeveral Modes and Medicines practiſed in *Spain* for this Diſeaſe; I conſulted *Joannes Almenar,* and

Joan. Almenar.

and *Aloyſius Lobera*, two Spaniſh Doctors: but upon examining the firſt, I found him to tread in the ſteps of *Benedictus* the foregoing Author; and his Treatiſe to contain little elſe, but what you have in the other. As for *Lobera* he is very ſhort in his writings, which affords little of variety from what you have had: therefore I ſhall paſs him by too, and come to *Mercatus* the moſt copious and beſt Author of that Nation; and were he not planted upon *galenic* Principles, and his judgment over-ruled by that Doctrine (which of neceſſity runs him into many errours) he had been an excellent guide in practice: but take him as he is, he excells many; and a wary man that can pick and chuſe, may make ſome good uſe of him. *Aloyſius Lobera.*

Ludovicus Mercatus, chief Phyſician to two Kings of *Spain*, and of the greateſt eſteem for ability in his Country; inſtitutes the Cure of this *Lues* after this manner: firſt he *bleeds*; then he prepares the body for purgation: this *preparation* was of two ſorts; the one to reſpect the *temperament* of the body, whether Cholerick, Phlegmatick or Melancholick: the other to aim *Ludovic. Mercatus.*

at the *Venereal* Contagion, lodged in the predominant humor (this ſeems a very plauſible deſignment) and to proſecute this projection, he adviſeth to mix *alexipharmacums* with the other preparatives appointed for the humor denominating the conſtitution: and therefore he adds *theriacæ modicum vel mithridati*, to the ſeveral preparitive ſyrups, and potions; and ſometimes he gives the Patient over-night, *theriacæ vel mithrid.* ʒſs. diſſolved in *aq. lig. guajac. Chinæ, ſpartæ, Juniperi aut rad. carlin.* and next Morning the other preparative Potion; which courſe was to be continued until the humour was made gentle and obedient, the body fluid and fit for purgation.

Bilem præparantia.

Bilious humours he prepares with ſuch as refrigerate and humects; and appoints for this purpoſe, *ſyr. borag. cichor. de ſoncho, roſat. aq. hord.* and ſuch like.

Pituitam prepar.

Phlegmatic bodies he prepares with *mel roſat. oximel ſimp. de 5. radicibus cum vel ſine aceto*; and if the Head be affected, *ſyr. de ſtæchad*; if the Stomach, *ſyr. de mentha*, or *de abſinth.* and theſe to be mixed with the Decoctions,

coctions, *aniſi, fænic. dauci, ſpartæ, guajac. chamæpyt. ſcord.* and ſuch like.

Melancholy temperaments, that being the moſt difficult humor, requires the longeſt preparation, which is to be performed (ſays our Author) with *ſyr. borag. lupulor. cappar. fumar. capill. Ven.* and the decoctions of ſuch like. *Melanchol. prepar.*

After preparation comes in purgation; and this to be ſtronger or weaker, as the body ſhall beſt require; and alſo to be adapted to the particular temperament.

For *Choloric* bodies, and ſuch as are more tender and weak, he appoints the infuſion of *Rheubarb*, with Syrup of the ſame: but for robuſt and ſtrong bodies, he orders *Electuar. de ſucco roſar.* ʒiij. *vel* iiij *cum pulp. caſſiæ fiſtulæ in bolis*, or diſſolved in a proper decoction: and for change, *Pil. agregat.* or *Pil. ex aloe, rhubarb. & agar.* *Bilem purg.*

For bodies that abound with Phlegm, he adviſeth to *Syr. roſar. cum agar.* with ʒvj. of *Catholicon.* or *Electuar. diacarthami*; or *diaphænicon* more efficacious than that: alſo *Electuar.* *Pituitam purg.*

Cuar. indum majus & minus: and for change, *Pil. cochiæ, fætidæ, Pil. Arabicæ,* or *de agarico.*

To purge Melancholy being contumacious, requires more vehement Medicines, *si vires tulerint:* if otherwise, then you are to repeat the more often with the same Medicines, but in lesser quantity. (I write after my Author in *Galenic* language, not my own sense or phrase) and first here you are to give *Syr. ex infus. rosar. persicar. & sol. sennæ confect.* Afterwards you may ascend to *Confect. hamech*; and some give Medicines *ex ellebor. vel lapid. lazuli.*

Melancholiam purg.

After purgation is finished, he comes to treat of the grand remedies peculiar for this Disease; as *Sweating, Unction,* and *Suffumigation.*

Before Sweating *Phlebotomy* was to precede twice or thrice; and such bodies as could not allow of bleeding twice, was judged not fit for sweating. After Phlebotomy *purgation* was performed once or twice; then followed *sweating:* if the person was weak not well able to bear the operation, it was performed but every third day, and the intermitting days was appointed

Curatio per sudationem.

ted for refection by reſtauratives and Cordials: but if humors were groſs and viſcous, and thereby unfit for tranſpiration; then ſome inciſive and attenuating Medicine was given overnight, as *syr. fumar. vel oximel. aut de radicibus*, with a ſmall quantity of the decoction: and next Morning the Sudorific Potion was to be taken: and if the body was unapt for ſweating, from the denſity of the ſkin, and ſolidity of the fleſh, (ſays our Author) then aſſiſtance was given, by applying of Bottles filled with hot Water, or ſome attenuating decoction, to the ſoles of the Feet, Hips, or under the Arms: or elſe hot Tiles ſprinckled with Wine laid to the ſame places.

The Decoction for Sweating was ſimple or compound: the ſimple had only reſpect to the *Venereal Lues*: the compound decoction was various *pro re nata* reſpecting complicated affects; the ſimple decoction was this: *R. interioris lign. guajac. raſil lib. ſs. aq. com. lib.* xvj. *coq. donec tres partes abſumantur. & ante integram coctionem adde liquirit. modicum, ſem. citri, fœnic, rad. acetoſ. ana* ʒj. *colat. ſervetur*, and this was for the ſtronger and robuſt bodies. *Decoct. guajac. ſimplex.*

bodies. But for tender Bodies and Women, this Decoction more precious was appointed. *R. interioris guajac. ſubtil. raſ. lib.* jſs. *aq. bugloſs. borag. & artheticæ per inſtillat. extract. ana lib.* v. *ſem. fenit.* ℥ſs. *cinnam.* ʒij. *madeſcant & caleſiant leviter per horas quadraginta, & poſtea facta colatura uſui adſerva*; and moreover he ſaith, that the ordinary Phyſicians *vulgares Medici*, did prepare the *guajacin* Decoction with Wine, giving it little boiling, becauſe the Wine being of more ſubtle parts and penetrating, did ſooner receive the virtue and ſtrength of the *guajacum*.

Decoct. comp.

The compound Decoction was adapted peculiarly to ſpecial Caſes; as when there was a Venereal *Podagra, hermodact. & iva arthetic.* were added to the Decoction: if a *Parlyſis*, then *ſalvia, majoran. ſtæchas, aniſum & fœnic.* In affects of the Liver, *agrimon. rad. diuretic. & cichor, hordeum & roſæ.* If the Spleen complained, then *ſcolo pend. borrag. lupul.* but for the Stomach, *abſynth, mentha, ſpic. nard.* And if the Breaſt was ill affected, then was added *Card. ſanct. rad. quinquefoll, Jujub. prun. damaſcen. paſſull. ſine granis,*

granis, capill. ven. liquirit, and if the ſkin were affected, then *fumar.* went in. Other Decoctions there were in uſe then, of *Sparta parella* (ſo called by our Author) and *China* ſingly uſed; as alſo Decoctions of *guajac. ſparta parell* and *China* together; and ſometimes to theſe ingredients were added Vipers.

The Patient being in Bed was to take ſix or ſeven Ounces of ſome of the foreſaid Decoctions, and lye to ſweat for two or three hours and not longer; then to be wipt with warm Cloths, and laid in a dry place of the Bed for an hour at leaſt before any food was given; and then the yolks of two Eggs, with Raiſins, Almonds, and Biſcuit was appointed; and to ſome a roſt Chicken, or the half of it, was allowed: and to keep up the Patients ſtrength after ſweating, as alſo to impugn the Diſeaſe; this Cordial Water was adminiſtred

R. fol. ſalviæ, menthæ, majoran. rutæ, hyſſop. origan. ſummit. beton. ana M. 1. contrita omnia in vaſe recond. in loco calid. & deſuper obrue aq. card. bened. & quotidie agitentur, ne aceſcant. poſt 6. aut 8. dies abjecta reſiden- *Aqua Cardiac. Mirab. contra Luem Veneream.*

tia, expreſſus & colatus humor ſervetur : rurſus excipe ſol. plantag. calend. meliſſ. verbaſci, hyper. centaur. min. pimpinell. ana M. ij. his poſt quatridui macerationem & expreſſionem abjectis ; rurſus accipies ſcord. morſ. diabol. fœnic. petroſel. bugloſ. borag. ana M. 1. angelicæ parum, quibus dies totidem maceratis, expreſſis & abjectis, recipe rad. angel. dictam. tormentil. beton. Zedoar. ana ʒſs. rad. cyper. ʒiij. nucis moſchat. caryophil. ana ʒj. ſem. fœnic. citri, acetoſ. card. bened. bacc. Junip. ana ʒij. raſ. ebor. C. Cer. lig. aloes, ſantal. citrin. cinnam. ana ʒj. croci ʒſs. prædictum pulverem expreſſo liquore commiſcebis mithridati ſelectiſſimi lib. ſs. theriac. veter. ʒſs. & in alembic. vitreo projicies, & junii ardoribus ſex octove dies expones, donec ferveant & perfectè fermentantur, tandem fiat inſtillatio lento igne in duplici vaſe. This Cordial Water our Author ſays, does wonderfully eradicate the malign relicts of this Diſeaſe out of the fleſh. (It had need to be a good one, for it is troubleſome enough to make) to be taken a ſpoonfull at a time, twice a day, during the uſe of the *Sudorific* Decoctions. But

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in caſe this courſe was not ſucceſsful, then they betook themſelves to the *Mercurial* Unction, as the only refuge; and ſome Phyſicians there were, that only uſed the Unction, and accounted it the moſt certain way of Cure.

Mercury by the general conſent of Phyſicians is that which is chief, and gives the efficacy to this way of Cure by Unction; although it is not denied by the moſt, but that it is endowed with malign properties, and the uſe thereof to be dangerous; at leaſt not ſo ſecure a remedy, to be commanded at the Phyſicians pleaſure; but I ſhall not diſpute the matter here concerning the nature of *Mercury*, or *argent. vive*; our diſcourſe now being *hiſtorical*, not *controverſal*, giving you in brief the ſenſe of this Author and his methods of Cure for this Diſeaſe, with the manner of practice moſt uſed in *Spain*. He reckons up the good effects procured by this Mineral; but withal gives caution that it be warily uſed: *Inter omnia hæc bona, quibus prudenter & à perito artifice præſtitum abundat; adeo perniciosæ eſt naturæ, ut ſi indiſtinctè aut temerè alicui adhibeatur, facilè graviſſima mala & mortem*

Curatio per hydrargyrum.

tem accerſat, ita, ut veteribus jure optimo inter venera habitum reperiamus, ſays *Mercatus*; therefore this is not fit for every Emperick to practiſe with, as commonly they do, to the detriment and prejudice of many people.

Lib. de morb. gal. Cap. xi.

He adviſeth that before the uſe of *Mercurial* Unction, the body be well prepared, according to the different temperament thereof, as before delivered; as alſo that the purging and *ſudorific apozem* may be premitted and continued for 15. or 20. days before: which being performed, *Mercurial* Unguent he appoints to be uſed thus: The firſt Morning the Feet, Thighs, and Arms only are to be anointed before the fire: the ſecond day, the Spine of the back up to the Shoulders, but not the Neck or Head, nor the forepart of the Breaſt: and every day was to expend an Ounce of the Unguent, or at moſt ℥ſs. After *Unction* the Patient was covered up to ſweat about half an hour or an hour, and this Unction might be continued 3, 4, 5, or 6. days together, as was thought requiſite for each condition of body. If the *ſalivation* be copious, it is not

Corporis præparatio debita ante unctionem.

Partes in unguendæ quæ.

In unctio quoties adhibenda.

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to be ſuppreſt, *ſed vires roborandæ ſunt*, that the Patient may be able to hold out: but if otherwiſe, the evacuation be ſlow and little; then every day, or every third day, a *ſudorific* Potion might be given, or a *guajacin.* Purgative, to carry of the humors raiſed by the Unction.

Mercurial Unguents to perform this operation were various; *juxta corporum & naturarum varietatem*; but in all the *argent. vive* ought well to be prepared; that more ſafely, and in greater quantity it might be uſed. Our Author adviſeth thus: *Hydargirum primo æquis ſucci ſalviæ & aceti partibus maceretur, deinde ſublimati, momentum adjicito, diu agitando, tandem finito, ut abjecto inquinamento, ſincerum relinquatur.* I leave this to the conſideration of Artiſts, whether it be a good preparation. The fat alſo which makes the body of the Unguents he appoints to be prepared thus: *R. ſalviæ, beton. ſtæchad. origan. menthæ, ſamſuchi, roriſmar. chamemel. & lauri ana p.* 1. *rad. calam. aromat. baccar. laur. & Junip. ana* ℥ſs. *aq. vitæ lib.* 1. *ſucci ſalviæ ebuli ana lib. ſs. axungiæ ſuill. recent. lib.* iiij. Theſe were

Hydrarg. præp.

Axungiæ præparatio.

were to boil together to the Conſumption of the juices and water, then the fat was to be ſtrained out for uſe. This being premitted the Unguents were made as followeth.

Unguent pro naturis frigidis. *R. argent. viv. præparat.* ℥ij. *axung. porcin. præp. unguent. marciat. & dialtheæ ana* ℥iij. *ol. maſtich. de theriaca & de lauro ana* ℥j. *thuris & maſtichis q. ſ. ut fiat linimentum*, this is commended as moſt proper for cold conſtitutions.

Pro calidis corporibus. But for hot natures this: *R. butyri ſine ſale, ol. roſar. adipis hædi lactantis lib. ſs. argent. viv. præp.* ℥iij. *f. unguent.*

But above all other Unguents which *Mercatus* could meet with and prove by tryal for this purpoſe, he prefers this following as moſt excellent and ſecure, that Conſumptive perſons and Children may ſafely undergo the uſe of it. *R. pingued. porci pluries aq. fumariæ ablut. lib. ij. butyr. vaccin. recent. aq. vit. & fumar. ablut.* ℥ix. *axung. anatis, gallinæ & anſeris ſæpius prædicta aq. lot. ana* ℥ijſs. *pingued. urſi, equi, hominis ana* ℥iijſs. *pingued. ſerpent.* ℥ij. *pingued. taxi* ℥j. *dialtheæ lib. ſs. theriac. Andromach.* ℥iiij. *ol. lavendul.*

Unguent Mercurial. mitiſſimum & ſecuriſſimum.

dul. ℥ij ſs. *ol. hypericon & laurini ana* ℥j ſs. *Unguent. agripæ, Arragon. & marciat. ana* ℥iiij. *pul. maſticis ſandarac. & thuris ana* ʒvij. *pul. lig. aloes, macis, cinnam. caryophil. ana* ʒiiij. *pul. ſtæchad. majoran. ſalviæ ana* ʒvij. *pul. rad. ſimilacis aſper.* ℥j ſs. *pul. viſc. quercin. & roſmarin. ana* ʒvij. *euphorb. præp. cum ſucco limon. & ſucc. citri & granor. ejus, ol. violar. & amygdal. dul.* ʒxi. *poſtea addatur argent. viv. extinct. cum ſaliva hominis, gummi, ſucco limon. & ol. violat vel cum dialtheæ (pro pueris & hecticis corporibus)* ℥iij. *pro reliquis vero* ℥vi. *& fiat unguentum.* This, our Author ſays, may be uſed freely as the moſt gentle and ſafeſt unguent for the *Venereal* Diſeaſe. But this is not for every body to make, nor eaſie to procure the ingredients: you that will purchaſe it muſt beſtow pains and coſt about it.

But in caſe this Diſeaſe be ſo deeply radicated and fixed in the body (ſays *Mercatus*) that neither *Sudorific* nor *Mercurial* Medicines can remove, although ſome mitigation and abatement may be made; yet relicts often remain behind, either from the inſufficiency of the means, or inſufficient uſe

uſe thereof; as when Patients through weakneſs cannot endure long enough, or through timidity will not: in ſuch Caſes he propoſeth and commends from his own experience ſome Medicines to clear the body from the remainders that may cauſe a recidivation and relapſe into the former ſtate: for which purpoſe he appoints this *Apozem* among the reſt.

Apozema ad reliquias morb. gal. conterendas.

R. ſpartæ parellæ, rad. Chinæ, polipod. paſſular. rad. cichor. ana ℥j. *plantag. agrimon. borag. fumar. cetrach. ſcolopend. ſcariolæ, pimpinell. calend. ana M.* i. *ſem. frig. mai. & fænic. ana* ʒjſs. *raſ. ebor. & C. Cer. ana* ʒj. *ſem. citri, Card. & torment. ana* ℈iiij. *fol. ſennæ* ℥jſs. *coq. ad lib.* i. *in colat.* diſſolve *Syr. de ſucco acetoſ. de limon. & violar. ana* ℥jſs. *f. apozema.* Of which four Ounces was the doſe once a day. But our Author did forget to ſet down what liquor the decoction ſhould be made with; Wine or Water you that have a mind to make it, may take which you think beſt. This *Apozem* he commends much, *ad reliquias conterendas*, and that it hath took effect where *argent. viv.* and *ſudorificks* could not prevail.

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To the ſame intent and purpoſe he hath deſigned and commends this diſtillation. *R. theriac. antiq. lib. ſs. rad. clenii, caudæ equin. ana* ℥iiij. *ciclaminis* ℥iij. *card. bened. cardiacæ, ſalviæ ana M.* i. *iuæ arthetic. M.* jſs. *rad. ebuli & lilior. ana* ℥ſs. *pimpinell. eupator. fumar. aceto ſ. beton. ſcabioſ. ana p. ij. capill. ven. flor. cordial. ana p.* i. *lig. guajac. & cort. ejuſd. macerat. per diem in lib.* iiij. *hydromelitis ana lib.* i. *ponantur omnia in vaſe vitreo & deſtillentur*; the doſe of this is from ℥iij. to ℥iiij. And that *aq. Cardiaca* before mentioned, which our Author affirms *mirum in modum exſtirpare reliquias hujus mali*, may be made uſe of here for the purpoſe in hand, which is his advice. *Aqua ſtillat. pro conterendis reliquiis.*

And that you may not want variety of Medicines, and various forms of Medicines he commends theſe *Pills* alſo for eradication: and they are made *ex ſucco marrubii aut ſalviæ, & Pul. ſpartæ parill. & fol. ſennæ.* And if the Patient be ſtrong, the Powder may be admixed with *ſuccus ebuli*, or *ireos cum modica conſerva borag. aut violar.* But theſe will not make up into Pills; our Authors ſpeculations *Pilulæ ad reliquias conterendas.*

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in Pharmacy did deceive him; I wiſh it were but once ſo.

For the robuſt and courſer ſort of people *peritus & prudens medicus* (he ſays) may give theſe. *R. pul. præcipitati macerat. biduo in aquis refrigerantibus ac rurſus in cardiacis* ℈j. *pul. electuar. tria ſantalor.* ʒſs. *rhubarb. elect.* ʒj. *mithridat. opt. conſer. bugloſſ. pul. roſar. maſtycis ana* ℈ſs. *ſubigantur ſimul cum mucag. tragacanth. extr. in aq. roſar. f. maſſa.* The doſe is a ſcruple made into three Pills, but before the taking of them the Patient muſt drink a draught of fat broth made with Veal, Chicken, Sorrel, and Purſlane.

More Medicines this Author propoſeth to proſecute this deſign with *ad reliquias conterendas*, but theſe being as good as the reſt, ſhall ſuffice for all. And now I have run through, and ſhewed you the beſt of *Mercatus* his practice againſt this *Lues*; which you may account as the beſt that *Spain* affords: he being the moſt eminent and approved Phyſician of that Nation. I come now to give you an account of the Practice uſed in *France* for this Diſeaſe.

CHAP.

CHAP. XV.

The French *Modes, or Methods of Curing the* Pox.

FOR exemplars of the *French* Practice in this Diſeaſe, we ſhall apply firſt to *Rondeletius*, ſometime *Regius Profeſſor* at the Univerſity of *Montpelier*; a Phyſician of note in the World, by his writings not only upon this *Lues*, but alſo concerning divers other ſubjects in Phyſick: from him we ſhall collect a methodical courſe of Medicines moſt eſteemed by him; which may be accounted the beſt *Galenic* practice then uſed in *France*.

In the beginning of this Diſeaſe, and the body plethorick, or very ſanguine he proceeds thus. Firſt, he gives a minorative potion. *R. ſyr. roſ. ſolut.* ℥ij. *decoctionis mercurial.* ℥iij. *miſce*, or inſtead of this, *Caſſi: cum cathol. in forma boli*, the next day he appoints the Patient to bleed if no common *contra*-indication prohibite; to which he adds pains of the head *Gulielm. Rondelet. praxis.*

and joints to interdict alſo. The quantity of bloud to be let out is ℥iij. or ℥iiij. the firſt day; but the day after ℥vj. or ℥vij. more; and he ſays that this *Lues* is to be cured *ut laſſitudo*, in which laſſitude *Galen* iterates ſanguimiſſion *ad animi uſq; deliquium.* But our Author is ſomething more moderate than his *Maſter*, and proceeds no farther than *quantum vires ferre poterunt.* After this he inſtitutes purgation, and that muſt be large or frequent, with *Apozems* and compound *Syrups* to carry off ſerous and phlegmatick humors; ſuch as *Syr. de fumar. comp.* and *de epithymo*, and they were to be given in Whey, or decoction of *Mercury* and *Borrage*, or this Syrup.

Sanguinis miſſio.

Syrupus. *℞. cichor. endiviæ, ſcariol. lupul. fumiterr. acetoſ. capil. ven. ana M.* i. *braſſicæ marin. M. ſs.* (*at ſi ſicca fuerit ponatur ad* ℥iij.) *prunor. ſebeſten. paſſul. ficuum ana par.* 20. *aniſi* ℥iij. *ſem. cartham. polipod. querc. ana* ℥ij. *ſenæ orient.* ℥iiij. *ſi braſſica ſit, ſin minus lib. ſs. flor. bugloſs. borag. ana p.* i. *anthos & chamæmil. ana p. ſs. ſacchar. q ſ.f. Syrupus*, which was to be continued for five days, and after the uſe of this Syrup, a ſtronger purgative was to be given,

given, which he calls *medicamentum eradicativum*, and that muſt be made up of *Confec. Hamech*, *è ſucco roſar*, or *electuar. diacartham.*

The body being thus purged ſufficiently, he applies to the *materia conjuncta*, which is in the habit of the body, to evacuate that; and if the Diſeaſe have any reſidence in the head, then he commends *maſticatories*: if in the joints, then cupping with ſcarifications (O egregious) if in the fleſhy parts, then ſweating makes the beſt evacuation: and this he procures either by external or internal means: his external, are *Baths*, *Stoves*, *Unguents*, and *Emplaſters*. *Balnea.*

Baths that exſiccate and digeſt without aſtriction may cure by continued uſe for a conſiderable time. Where there is pains and Ulcers; Mercurial Baths he commends: for Ulcers and Scabs; nitrous Baths: but aluminous, for pains of the joints. Stoves, he ſays, may cure a ſlight Pox by their long uſe. *Mercurial* Emplaſters perform after the ſame manner as Unguents; but more by inſenſible tranſpiration and drying then by ſweat, (ſays our Author) for which purpoſe he ap-

points this: *R. maſſ. emplaſt. de melilot. vel oxycrocei lib. ſs. argent. viv.* ℥ij. *malaxenter cum terebinth. & ol. laurin. vel irino vel rutac. & reducantur ad formam cerati.* which was to be laid upon ſuch parts of the body as the caſe required.

Unguent. The *Mercurial* Unguents for this Diſeaſe he appoints thus: *R. axung. porci non ſalit. nec liqueſact. lib.* 1. *ol. chamæmel. & irin. ana* ℥iij. *terebinth. & reſinæ ana* ℥ij. *ceræ parum, argent. viv. extinct. in ſucco limon.* ℥iij. *miſce f. unguent.* with this the extream parts, joints, emunctories and Spine were anointed once or twice a day, in a warm room.

But if Ulcers or Puſtuls appear upon the body, then he commends *Linimentum.* this as moſt proper. *R. axung. porci lib.* 1. *butyri recent. terebinth. lot. in aq. vitæ ana* ℥ij. *reſinæ & unguenti ana* ℥ij. *argent. vivi* ℥v. *thuris, maſtichis iridis ana* ℥iij. *virid. æris* ℥ij. *ol. irini & laurini ana* ℥iij. *lithargiri aur.* ℥j. *miſce f. linimentum.*

But if *Herpes* and Scabs appear apon the ſuperficies of the body, then *Linimentum.* he adviſeth to this: *R. ſucci lapatii acuti & limon. ana* ℥ij. *ol. laurin.* ℥j. *ol.*

ol. tartar. ℥ſs. *unguent. martiat.* ℥jſs. *argent. vivi,* ℥v. *ceruſæ lot. in aq. vitæ* ℥j. *reſinæ & terebinth. ana* ℥iij. *f. linimentum ſ. a.* This is to be uſed as the former: and after ſome time ſtrong dryers may be added to the liniment, as *Alumen, Sulphur, Chalcitis*; but not at firſt, leſt they conſtringing the ſkin do impede ſweating. Unction is to be continued until there be a looſeneſs of the belly, or the breath begins to ſtink; then (ſays he) 'tis a certain ſign the phlegm is inflamed; then give over Unction and change linnen.

Internal Medicines appointed and commended, are *decoctions* and *deſtillations*: the decoctions were various; ſome only conſiſted of *guajac* and Water, to this ſome added purgatives, either *Senna*, or *Agaric*, *Turbith*, *Coloquintida*, or others; but our Author does not approve of purging and ſweating ingredients in one Medicine, being of contrary operations: yet he ſets down this as very efficatious. *R. raſur. lig. guajac. lib.* i. *cort. ejuſd.* ℥iij. *agar.* ℥j. *ſennæ orient. lib.* i. *aloes quar. j. f. decoctio in lib. vi. aq. bugloſſ. & tantundem aq. abſinth. ad con-*

sumptionem quartæ partis. Of which ℥iiij. was to be taken Morning and Evening.

He tells you also that some practisers give this. *R. lig. guajac. lib.* 1. *rad. helen. beniovini, santal. omnium, sennæ orient. ana* ℥ij. *hermodac.* ℥j. *colocynth.* ʒiij. *f. infusio, deinde decoctio. colatur. adde mellis lib. ij. f. syrupus clarif. & aromat. cum* ℥ij. *cinnam. ad dend. vini lib. ij.*

Decoct. Chinæ.

The decoctions of *China* were then in use also for the Cure of this Disease, and were prepared thus. *R. rad. Chinæ in taleolas divis.* ℥ij. *aq. fontis lib.* 12. *infund. per horas* 12. *& decoq. ad consumptionem tertiæ partis.* And this was given Morning and Evening to sweat, the quantity of six Ounces, in bed.

After the same manner also, the decoction of *sulsaparilla* was made and used, and no other account our Author gives of that.

Destillatio pro dolor. Capitis.

The distillation commended which is chiefly for pains of the head, if any remain after the general course of Medicines; is this. *R. Theriac. antiq. lib. ss. rad. elenii, chynæ ana* ℥iiij. *cyclam.* ℥vi. *lig. guajac. & cort. ejusd. macerat. per diem in vino alb. lib. ij.*

ponantur

ponantur omnia in vaſe vitreo & deſtillentur, ſ. a. This was to be taken from ʒij. to ʒiiij. but the times when, and how long to be continued is not ſet down. But in caſe after all this, if the pain ſhould not quite remove and vaniſh; then he adviſeth to this Emplaiſter. *R. emplaſt. divini* ʒiiij. *ungent de vigo* ʒiij. *euphorb.* ʒſs. *argent. vivi* ʒij. *malaxentur cum ol. rutaceo & ſ. emplaſtrum*; the head being firſt ſhaved this was to be laid on. *Emplaſt. ad idem.*

Mercurial ſuffumigations was alſo practiſed then in the Cure of this Diſeaſe, and our Author acknowledgeth himſelf to have uſed them; to take off pains and heal running Ulcers that are difficult, and to haſten conſolidation; and makes mention of a notable Cure he performed upon a Nobleman, who before was under *Phyſicians* and *Chirurgeons* for ſix Months at *Lions*, and could by no means be cured. *Rondeletius* ſays, he Cured him in four days, by this way of ſuffumigation; but this courſe he ſays, requires a ſtrong body to undergo it, becauſe it is dangerous. *Suffumig. Mercurial.*

But notwithſtanding he owns this way to be hazardous and fit only for

ſtrong and very moiſt bodies; yet he undertakes to preſcribe a way how it may be accommodated ſafely, to the weaker ſort, who in vain have tryed other courſes, and that is this: the body being purged again and again; *maſticatories* are to be uſed for ſome days, if there be no Ulcer in the mouth; if there be, then *errhina* are to be put up the noſe; but of what he tells not (and tis no matter) after this the *fume* is to be uſed Morning and Evening thus; the Patient lying in Bed, the ſuming matter is caſt upon hot Coals in a pot at the Bed ſide; from whence a Pipe or hollow inſtrument conveighs the ſmoak into the Bed; and if the Patient cannot endure the ſmoak, he may lye with his head out, the Cloths being preſſed down cloſe about his neck. The time how long this is to be continued at once, or how often to be repeated is not appointed: only in general, *pro viribus ægrotantis & morbi contumacia*, until ſalivation flow from the mouth.

Suffumigandi modus opt.

The matter of theſe fumigations were varied as the caſe required: for allaying of pains this was thought appropriated:

propriated : *R. Cinnabrii* ℥j. *ſtyracis Calamit. nucis moſchat. ana* ʒiij *benioini* ℥ſs. *excipe terebinthina, & fiant trochiſci* ʒij. One of theſe Troches were caſt upon the coals at a time. *Suffumig. pro doloribus ſedand.*

For *Ulcers* this was intended and uſed as moſt proper : *R. Cinnabrii* ℥j. *beniovini, ſtyracis, myrrhæ, olibani, opopanacis, ana* ℥ſs. *maſticis, macis, thuris, ana* ʒij. *excipiantur terebinthina, & fiat ſuffumigium.* And our Author ſays, that for Ulcers he added *Sandaracha* and *Auripigmentum*, and chiefly when there were Ulcers of the Lungs, in the Noſe, or other internal parts. And ſometimes he added *lapis pyrites*, becauſe it dries Ulcers, and mollifies hardneſs ; but in all theſe Suffumiges, *Cinnabar* was one ingredient, and the chief that did the buſineſs : and this was not the *native* Cinnabar, but *factitious*, prepared from *Mercury* or *Argent vive* and *Sulphur.* And this is the chief of what is delivered upon this way of Cure by Suffumigation, from *Rondeletius*, who concludes his practice with a great applauſe of *Argent vive*, as the beſt Antidote and grand remedy againſt the Pox, *quia quomodocunq; adminiſtretur, morbum curat* ; *Suffumig. ad Ulcera.*

curat; but I am not bound to believe the Traditions of Authors: thoſe whoſe faith is larger than their knowledge, may ſwallow all that is preſented, but the conſequents may be fatal and ſad.

And now I come to ſhew you the Practice of another famous Phyſician in *France*, that came after *Rondeletius* almoſt fifty years; from whom we may collect, what improvement was made in that time; what new inventions were found out for the Cure of this *Lues*; and what eſtabliſhment there was, or continuation of the former courſes of Phyſick.

Quercitan, though an *Armenian* by birth, yet travelling into *France*, did ſettle there and practiſe; and being diligent in ſtudy, and laborious in the *Chymical* preparation of Medicines, his name advanced; whereupon the Colledge of Phyſicians at *Paris* caſt an envious eye upon him, and endeavoured to ſuppreſs and blaſt him, becauſe he did not concur with their old *Galenick* Doctrine, and jog on in the common beaten road of Practice; but was induſtrious to bring greater repute to the *Art* of Phyſick by *Chymi-*

cal

cal and more refined preparation of Medicines, which they were altogether ignorant of: yet notwithſtanding their oppoſition and combination to defame and cruſh him, he became great in deſpight of their malicious detractions and plots, and was made one of the *Kings* Phyſicians (though I would not have you deceive your ſelf, to think that *Kings* have always the beſt Phyſicians to attend them, though this *Profeſſor* did well deſerve the preferment.)

Quercitan in his counſel for a venereal Patient, adviſeth to leave off the vulgar Methods of Phyſick, that began firſt with a Minorative of *Caſſia* and *Rhubarb*, or ſuch like, to cleanſe the firſt region of the body; alſo to forbear *bleeding*, that uſually followed the next day after the *Minorative*; and to lay aſide the preparative *Apozems ex decoc. tormentil. polipod. acetoſ. oxi. lapath. gramin. aſparag. cichor. agrimon. ſcabioſ. chamædr. lupuli, beton. ſem. card. bened. aniſi: citrii, flor. geniſt. calend. borag. bugloſſ. ſtæchad. &c.* in which were diſſolved *ſyr. conſervat. citrii, limon. de ſucco acetoſ. de pomis, &c.* to prepare, digeſt, and alter the malignant

Joſeph Quercitani Conſilium.

malign and peccant humour. Alſo inſtead of purgation, which was performed by the Infuſions of *Rhubarb, Sennæ, Agarici, additis etiam Confectionibus Hamech, Tripher. Perſicæ, Electuar. Ind. major. vel minor. &c.* adapted to evacuate groſs, viſcous, aduſt, and malign humours, he ſubſtitutes in the room of all this a *Guajacine* Decoction as followeth.

Decoct. guajac. ſolut.

R. raſ. cordis lig. Ind. & raſ. tort. ejuſd. ana ℥iv. *ſem. card. bened.* ℥iſs. *ulmariæ M. j. flor. de hyper. p. ij. flor. roſmar. p. iij. ſantal. citrin.* ℥ſs. *aqua ſumar. lupuli ana lib.* 4. *macerentur per* 24 *horas ad ignem lentum; dein coq. ad unius tertiæ conſump. colat. clarificat. adde ſol. Sennæ mundat.* ℥iij. *macerentur denuo ad ignem lentiſſim. per duos integros dies, tandem tranſcolentur per manicam Hippocrat. dulcorentur & aromatizentur cum ſufficienti quant. ſacchar. & cinnam.*

He appoints the Patient to take of this Decoction ℥iij. or ℥iv. in the morning three hours before dinner; and to continue it for fifteen or twenty days at leaſt. After this is done, he comes to the uſe of this *ſpecifick Hydrotick*, as he calls it.

R. raſ.

R. raſ. ligni. Ind. ℥vj. *ſalſæ parill.* Decoct. hy-
lib. ſs. ſaſſaffr. ℥iv. *rad. petaſit. filicis ana* drotic.
℥ij. *cinnam. caryophill. ana* ℥ſs. *macerentur per* 24 *horas in lib.* 12. *hydromelit. ſimp. dein coq. ad medietatis conſumptionem* ; and towards the end of the Decoction a linen *Nodulus* is to be put in, wherein is ℥ſs. *Mercur. ex Cinnab. extract. atq; calcinat. & rurſus in pulverem redact. per odorem ſyr. ſulphuris*, which does wonderfully add to the vertue of the Medicine, ſays our Author.

This was to be taken pretty hot ℥vj. or ℥vij. at four or five of the Clock in the morning in bed, and ſleep after it: but before this Potion, the Patient muſt take of this Confection the quantity of a big Haſel-nut. *R. conſer. flor. cichor. bugloſſ.* ℥j. *roriſmarin.* ℥ſs. *Theriac. Alexandrin.* ℥iſs. *confect. Alcherm. & de Hyacinth. ana* ℥ijſs. *Diacoral. Diatriaſant. Diambr. & Diamoſch. dulc. ana* ℥j. *lap. Bezoard.* ℈j. *C. Cer. præp. Margarit. præp. ana* ℈iv. *cum ſyrup. conſer Citri fiat Opiat.* to be uſed as aforeſaid.

And during the time of this *Hydrotic* Decoction, a ſtrict Diet is to be uſed: for bread only Biſcuit, but one ſort of

of meat, and that roſted: and for drink, a decoction of *Salſa parill. Chinæ & lign. roſarum*, ſweetned with Sugar and Cinnamon; this ſtrict courſe was to be obſerved for 25. or 30. days at leaſt, during which time if the body be coſtive, *Clyſters* are often to be given to lubrify the belly; and every fifth day a gentle *Purge* to be adminiſtred, and the *Hydrotic* to be omitted that day. And this is the ſum of his *Guajacin*, and *Sudorific* method for this *Lues*.

Diæta.

And he further adviſeth and declares, that although *Diaphoreticks* are very proper and auxiliary in the Cure of this Diſeaſe; yet ſometimes *Diureticks* do help nature to carry of malign humors by the urinary paſſages; and nature does oftentimes free her ſelf and purify the bloud this way: therefore we ought carefully to imitate nature, and obſerve which way ſhe inclines, and to promote that; which ſometimes is by Urine; and then promoting and aſſiſting nature in that evacuation is more advantagious than ſweating: but by what Medicines or means this ſhould be done according to his deſignment, he doth not diſcover. And

Diureticorum utilitas.

And moreover he ſaith, that although ſome grandees of this Profeſſion (*Fernelius* for one) do attribute to *Guajacum* the ſole *Alexipharmacal* or Antidotary virtue againſt this *Lues*, and to be preferred before all others: and not only ſo, but do ſlight and condemn others, eſpecially *Mercury* as moſt pernicious and dangerous: yet notwithſtanding, there are other men very learned and expert in this Art, that are of a contrary opinion, who affirm *argent vive* to be the true *Alexipharmacum* of this Diſeaſe: and therefore the *major* part of Phyſicians after the uſe of *Hydroticks* (which very gently and eaſily were adminiſtred) had recourſe to *Hydrargirum* as the *Aſylum* and greateſt refuge. Of this party *Quercitan* profeſſeth himſelf to be; and applauds their endeavours in this way of Cure; and does pronounce *Mercury* to be the only true *Aſylum* and *Alexipharmacum* for this *Venereal Lues*: and that beſides ſalivation, it does operate by Urine and inſenſible tranſpiration according to the ſeveral preparations thereof: all which are requiſite to carry off the malign venom of this Malady.

Hydrargirum alexipharmacum opt. contra Luem Ven.

But

But although this Author does agree thus far with thoſe Phyſicians that ſtand up for *Mercury*; yet notwithſtanding he diſſents from them as to the preparation and uſe thereof.

Firſt, In that they admix it *crude* in Unguents and Plaſters.

Secondly, They give it *unprepared* in Pills.

Thirdly, They exhibite *Mercury præcipitate* edulcorated only, with out further elaboration.

Fourthly, they anoint the plants of the feet, and palms of the hands, with *Mercury* reduced into an *Oil* or liquor.

Fifthly, In that they give this *oil* inwardly.

All which our *Author* proteſts againſt; and declares that he uſeth no *Mercury* crude and unprepared; and that his Mercurial Medicines are far more noble, ſafe, and efficatious than the vulgar Mercurial preparations: and refers to his Spagyric *Pharmacopœia*, where thoſe Medicines are deſcribed. As *Mercurius Philoſophicus*, *Mercurius eſſenſificatus Paraſelſi*, *Elixir vitæ Mercuriale*. *Turpethum Minerale Querc.* *Mercurius præcipitatus diaphoreticus*, &c.

&c. And there profeſſeth to follow *Paracelſus* in theſe preparations, as the greateſt and beſt *Spagyric* Philoſopher to be guided by.

Next to *Mercury*, he eſteems the *Chymical* Preparations of *Guajacum* as the beſt remedies againſt this *Venereal Lues*: and far before the common *Galenic* decoctions; and for ſatisfaction herein, he refers to his *Pharmacopœia Phytolog.* Where he reaſons the caſe between the *Galenic* and *Chymical* Preparations of *Guajacum*; and charges the decoctions with the loſs of their virtue, as diſpirited and void of their *Energetic* parts; which notwithſtanding the operator does indeavour to ſave by decoction in a cloſe Veſſel; yet the ſpirit does exhale and evaporate before the decoction be finiſhed; ſome boyling two thirds away; others the half; but at the leaſt a third part: in which time the ſpirit conſumes and tranſpires away; this ſpirit is acid and penetrating, and much of the virtue of the plant reſides here, and therefore ought to be preſerved as moſt precious; and this acid ſpirit being of a *fermentative* nature alſo (as other acids) does raiſe and atte-

nuate humors, and consequently fit them for expulsion and transpiration.

Pharmacop. Quercitan.

Wherefore (says *Quercitan*) considering the benefits of these acid spirits; I use to destill these Spirits from *Guajacum*, *Juniper*, *Vitriol*, *Sulphur*, and from all *Hydrotic* specificks for divers kinds of Diseases; and these Spirits I find far more effectual to perform Cures with, than decoctions; and besides the loss of this *Mercurial* acid spirit, also an *oleaginous Suphureous* subtle part, of a sudorifick vertue; this also exhales and vanisheth in decocting. To prevent these inconveniencies, the *Chymical Art* does teach how to save and separate distinctly these two precious parts, which are eminent in *Guajacum*; and our Author communicates it thus.

Guajaci præparatio Spagyr. Quercit.

Scobs guajaci indita in retortam atq; affusa aqua quod sufficiat (the quantities are left to the discretion of the Artist) *aptandum est recipiens amplum, hermeticè obsignandum, ne quid exhalet: tum admoto igne, vel cinerum, vel solius tantum balnei mar. vaporosi distillabitur aqua, & cum ea exstillabit pariter & acetositas mercurialis spiritualis, adeoque etiam*

etiam ſpirituoſior portio ſulphurea ſeu oleaginea ejuſdem guajaci. Two or three ounces of this Diſtillation (he ſays) will effect more than a pound of the common Decoction. After diſtillation is ended, upon the *Fæces* you may affuſe more water, digeſt for twelve hours, and diſtill again, you ſhall have a pleaſant liquor *pro potu ordinario*, which is to be aromatized with Cinnamon, and ſweetned with Sugar according to the Patients palate.

This Water being all brought over, the fire is to be increaſed, and then a red Oyl will come, which is to be rectified *ſecundum artem*; and this is commended as an excellent remedy for ſordid Ulcers, *cancerous* or *phagædanic* in the venereal *Lues*.

From the incinerated *Fæces*, with the water of the ſecond diſtillation, you are to extract a *Salt*, ſ. a. which being mixt with the firſt diſtillation, will make it more *ſudorific*, and moreover gently looſen the Belly. Theſe preparations of *Guajacum*, ſays our Author, if they be rightly prepared and adminiſtred according to Art, will perfectly cure the venereal *Lues*, though confirmed and of the worſer ſort.

And theſe are the chief Medicines which *Quercitan* approves and magnifies for this purpoſe, and the ſum of what he adviſeth to extirpate this foul diſeaſe. I leave the learned and experienced Spagyriſt to judge of what hath been delivered, who well knows what the iſſue of all this will be: and ſo I paſs on to view the Practice of another Country.

CHAP. XVI.

The Dutch *Practice for the Cure of the Venereal* Lues.

FOR the Methods of Cure practiſed in the *Netherlands*, we ſhall conſult *Foreſtus*, generally eſteemed as a good *Galenic* Author; a long Practicer in thoſe Countries, and in ſeveral places: at the *Hague*, *Rotterdam*, *Delph*, the *Brill*, &c. from whom we may expect the beſt account, and what variety of means was there uſed, and what Methods were moſt eſteemed againſt this diſeaſe.

Petr. Foreſti praxis contra Luem Ven.

Upon inquiry and ſearch for information

mation herein; I find theſe Methods of Cure practiſed in the *Low Countries*, experimented and approved by this Author. Firſt, the courſe of *Guajacin* Decoctions; ſecondly, by *Diſtillations*; thirdly, by *Unguents*; and fourthly, by *Suffumigation.*

For an Exemplar of the firſt take this Cure, which was performed by *Foreſtus* upon a Woman of no mean Quality, who had Venereal Ulcers upon her Forehead, ſpreading and corroding even to her Noſe; and being under a *Chirurgions* hands a conſiderable time to no purpoſe. She reſigned her ſelf up to the care of this Profeſſor on the 23. of *October.* Firſt he gave her this Bole. *R. Caſſiæ* ℥j. *confec. hamech* ʒij. *miſce.* The next day he took blood away at the *Baſilica Vein.* *Lib. de Lue Ven. obſervat. vij.*

Afterwards this preparation was appointed: *R. raſur. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat.* ℥ijſs. *ſcabioſ. fumar. agrimon. acetoſ. beton. ana M.* j. *endiv. cichor. ſummit. lupulor. borag. bugloſſ. hypericon. pentaphyll. centaur. min. chamædr. violar. ſcolopend. cetrach. ana M.* ſs. *capill. ven. p.* j. *ſantal. omnium, roſar. ſchœnanth. ſpodii, cort. rad. tamariſci*

risci ana. ʒss. *anisi* ʒjss. *sem. fœnic.* ʒss. *sem. agni casti* ℈j. *prun. damascen. num.* xv. *uvar. pass. ab arillis mund.* ʒss. *aq. com. seu pluvialis lib.* iij. *aquar. fumar. lupul. scabios. ana* ʒiij. *aq. beton. bugloss. ana* ʒjss. *Coquantur omnia secundum ordinem debitum ad lib.* ijss. *vel lib.* ij. *Colat. adde syr. de fumar.* ʒiij. *syr. de cichor. cum rhubarb.* ʒj. *syr. è stœchad. violar. ana* ʒss. *misce & clarificetur.* This was taken twice a day, but the set times and Dose are not mentioned.

To the *Fæces* or residue of the foresaid Decoction he added *ras. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat.* ʒss. *aq. pluvial. lib.* iij. *coq. ad medietatem, addendo sub finem decoct. cinnam.* ʒjss *saccbar. pro sapore q. s.* This being strained out, was kept to admix with Wine; or to be drank alone for ordinary drink.

To the former preparatory Decoction was added *follic. sennæ* ʒj. *polipod. quercin. et ithymi ana* ʒiij. *coq.* and towards the latter end of the Decoction these were put in: *rhubarb. elect. incis.* ʒij. *spicæ* ℈j. *agar. trochiscat.* ℈ijss. *Colatur. addantur syr. de fumoter.* ʒiij. *syr. de cichor. cum rhubarb.* ʒss. *saccbar. opt.* ʒjss. *Clarificetur & aromatizetur*

tizetur cum ſp. diarrhod. abbat. ʒſs. *cinnam. elect.* ℈ij. *f. decoct. ſ. a.* This was to be taken twice a day as before, and operated three or four times a day.

The ſecond Decoction that was to be mingled with Wine, being ſpent (the Patient diſliking it) was not repeated, but inſtead thereof this was preſcribed. *R. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat.* ℥iiij. *ſem. aniſi* ʒſs. *bugloſſ. borag. betonicæ, flor. ſtœchad. utriuſq; ana p. j. Coquantur lib.* iv. *aq. pluvial. elect. & puræ ad lib.* iij. *Colat. dulcoretur ſaccharo pro ſapore delectabiliori.* This was uſed for the ordinary drink.

The former Decoctions being ſpent, on the firſt of *November* this was preſcribed for digeſting the peccant matter. *R. aq. fumar.* ℥vj. *aq. lupulor. beton. bugloſſ. ana* ℥ij. *ſyr. de fumar.* ℥j. *ſyr. de cichor. cum rhubarb.* ℥j. *ſyr. violar. è ſtœchad. ana* ʒſs. *miſce.* This was for three Doſes: the times not ſet down, but I ſuppoſe for three mornings.

The third of *November* at night theſe Pills were given here. *℞ pil. aur. cochiæ, de fumar. ana* ℈j *cum ſyr. de fumar. f. pilulæ* vij. and operated

ſeven times. The pain of her head was now allayed, and the Ulcers reduced to a better condition.

The ſixth of *November* this *Guajacin* Drink was prepared. *R. lig. guajac. cum cort. limat.* ℥ix. *aq. fluvialis & vin. rhenan. opt. ana lib.* v. *bulliant in balneo Mariæ ſ. a.* This was taken every morning a good draught hot in bed to ſweat; and another draught at four of the Clock after noon, and likewiſe as much at night in bed. But after this Decoction was ſtrained, to the remaining Fæces were put *aq. com. lib.* viij. which boiled *ad medietatem ferè*, adding towards the latter end *pul. cinnam.* ʒj. and this was reſerved then for the ordinary drink.

The 12. of *November* this Purge was given. *R. maſſ. pil. indar. de ſumar. ana* ʒ ſs. *ſyr. de ſumar. q. ſ. fiant pil. vij.* which worked ſeven times. After this the drink was continued till *Chriſtmas* and longer; but in the interim the Pills were repeated on the 20. and 26. of *November*, and at length the Patient was cured (ſays our Author) but how long after *Chriſtmas*, is not mentioned. So that I perceive the Cure was not very ſpeedy; but

tandem

tandem perfectè curata fuit.

Beſides this Method of Decoctions; the way of curing by Unction hath alſo been practiſed in *Holland* for many years, eſpecially in the Hoſpitals, as it is very much the cuſtom of our *Hoſpitals* here and in other Countries, being an eaſie cheap way for the Chirurgions; but the Patient finds it ſad and troubleſom: many alſo dye not able to go through it; and not a few come forth after their ſufferings without a Cure. Some think if they can but get into an *Hoſpital*, they are ſafe and well provided for; and that there is excellent means and judicious contrivances for the infected with this diſeaſe, above what can be expected from a *Phyſician* in another place. I wiſh it were ſo; but ſome that have tryed the uſage of *Hoſpitals* upon this account, give but a bad Character of their entertainment: and if it be true, as I am informed, (and truly I have it from the mouths of ſuch as have been there as *Patients*) I have not heard of more rude ignorance and ſlighter management of curing this diſeaſe than in ſuch places: and I have had occaſion to examine ſome that have

have undergone their common Unction there, and come forth uncured, that would chuſe rather to dye than to go thither again to repeat the ſame courſe; and you may well think, that the tractation of Patients in places of common reception managed by ſalary Officers, is much inferiour to the endeavours of a private *Phyſician* that is otherwiſe concerned for Cures.

And ſays *Foreſtus*, *Ego non poſſum ſatis admirari.* I cannot but wonder at their manner of curing in the *Hoſpital* of *Delph*; ten together ſhut up in a Chamber, and anointed all with the ſame Oyntment for five days together, ſerving them all alike: hence it is their Church-yards are ſo well filled with dead bodies. But he does not altogether condemn this way of Cure when occaſion requires; but blames the inconſiderate uſe thereof to all promiſcuouſly without diſtinction and conſideration had of their peculiar and different caſes.

And this *Author* relates to us of a Taylor at *Delph*, having got a virulent *Gonorrhœa*, and being ill uſed by a *Chirurgion*, fell into a piſſing of blood and a confirmed Pox; he being ſent for

for to him, did free him from his bloody Urine, after which he applied to the *Pox*: and having well purged him, he gave him the Decoction of *Guajacum* with Herbs and Purgatives, ſuch as *Amatus Luſitanus* preſcribed for a Woman afflicted long with the Venereal Lues, *Cent.* 4. *Curat.* 15. which was this. *R. ſcob. lig. guajac. lib.* ſs. *polipod. querc. recent. contuſ.* ℥iij. *ſennæ* ℥jſs. *cort. mirabal. indor. & chebulor. ana* ℥ſs. *paſſular. Corinth* ℥iij. *ſem. cartham.* ℥j. *rad. bugl. ſſ. p. ij. ſem. fœnic.* ℥ſs. *aq. com. lib. x. f. decoctio ſecundum artem ad medias, colatur. adde ſacchar. fini lib. ſs. & iterum parum ad ignem bulliat.* Of this Decoction the Patient drank ℥viij. every morning for twenty days, and was cured.

But *Foreſtus* had not ſuch good ſucceſs with the Taylor, although at firſt he began to mend upon the uſe thereof; but afterwards relapſed, became conſumptive, and could not continue the courſe of this Medicine. Some days after this, the Patients Thigh near the Knee was inflamed, and *Iſbrand*, a Chirurgion of the *Hoſpital*, would undertake to cure him; and finding that other means had not prevailed,

vailed, reſolved to try the Unction; and did anoint him with a Mercurial Unguent, which cured him of the *Lues*; but his Leg after the Unction was contracted and drawn up backwards, that he was forced to uſe a Wooden Leg, and could have no help for it by *emollient* Plaiſters or other means.

Foreſt. de Lue Ven. lib. 32. obſervat. 15.

And our Author gives us another account of a Patient, that had been long afflicted with the Venereal diſeaſe, and could not receive help by *Decoctions*: was afterwards cured by *Unction*: and that was a Maſter of a Ship at the *Briel*, that for nine years had deep Ulcers in his Leg and Thighs, and was under the hands of ſeveral Phyſicians and Chirurgions in vain. Towards the latter end of *April* he came to *Foreſtus*, who undertook the Cure. Firſt, he gave them a *Lenitive*, afterwards ordered a Vein to be opened, to ſee his blood, and let out ℥vj. The 28. of *April* he appointed this. *R. ſol. colluthæ* ℥ij. *ſem. aniſi* ℥j. *bulliant cum* ℥v. *decoct. cum expreſſ. adde electuar. lenit.* ℥ſs. *confec. hamech* ℥iij. *ſyr. de ſumoterr.* ℥j. *miſce.* This was given for one doſe.

Obſervat. 20.

Potio.

The 29. of *April* he preſcribed this

Apozem

Apozem for preparation of humors, to be taken every day. *R. rad. enulæ camp.* ℥ſs. *fumiter. borag. bugloſſ. ſummit. lupul. acetoſ. agrimon. ſcabioſ. ana M. j. chamædr. chamæpit. capil. Ven. ana M. ſs. trium fl. Cordial. p. j. ſem. aniſi* ℥iij. *ſem. endiv.* ℥j. *ſem Citri* ℥ſs. *fol. ſenæ* ℥vj. *rhubarb. elect.* ℥vj. *mirobel. omnium ana* ℥j. *epithymi* ℥ij. *polipod. querc.* ℥ſs. *hagioxyli cum cort. limat.* ℥vj. *prunor. Damaſcen. num. ix. uvar. paſſar. enucleat.* ℥j. *liquirit. raſ.* ℥vj. *aq. com. q. ſ. Coq. ſ. a. ad lib.* jſs. *colat. addantur ſyr. de fumar. borag. de epithymo ana* ℥j. *miſce, fiat Apozema.* What quanity of this was to be taken at a time, is not ſet down; but after this preparative Apozem he purged him with *pil. de fumar.* ℥j. In the interim a Chirurgion had the charge of his Ulcers and dreſſed him, who applied for Corroſives ſometimes *Vitriol ſublimat.* alſo *Arſenic*, and oftentimes *Præcipitate* of *Joan de Vigo*, and ſometimes *Unguent. Ægytpiac.*

The fourth of *May*, he being well purged with *Confec. Hamech*, the *Guajacine* Decoction was prepared thus. *R. hagioxyli opt. ac deraſ. lib. j. aq. com. & aq. endiviæ ana lib. vj. ponantur in olla*

olla fictili vitreata per noctem diemq; integrum bene cooperta; deinde coquantur ut artis eſt, ad tertiæ partis conſumptionem, & uſui aſſeruetur in poculo ſtricti orificii, pro primo potu. The doſe and times for taking this, is not declared. To the *Fæces* after ſtraining were added *aq. lib. xii.* and boiled again to the conſumption of the fourth part, and this was reſerved *pro potu ſecundo & quotidiano.* After five days uſe with theſe drinks the Patient was coſtive, and therefore did take this.

Potio purg. *R. ſumiter. borag. bugloſſ. ſummit. lupulor. ana M. ſs. ſem. aniſi* ʒj. *flor. cordial. p. j. fol. ſenæ* ʒijſs. *uvar. paſſar. enucleat.* ʒſs. *liquirit.* ʒij. *bulliant in ſ. q. aquæ com. & colat.* ʒiij. *adde confect. hamech. ſyr. ſumar. ana* ʒſs. *miſce.* This was given in the morning, and the *Guajacine* Decoction was forborn that day.

The 10. of *May*, he being coſtive again by the Decoction, this was preſcribed him. *Apozema purg.* *R. ſumar. borag. bugloſſ. ſummit lupul. chamædr. chamæpit. acetoſ. ſcabioſ. endiviæ, cichor. ana M. j. flor. cord. p. j. ſem. aniſi* ʒiij. *fol ſenæ* ʒjſs. *polipod. querc.* ʒſs. *epithymi* ʒiij. *prun. Damaſcen. num. xiij. rhubarb elect.*

lect. agarici ana ℥iſs. *hagioxyli cum cort. limat. (quia defecerat decoctum incuria pharmocopolæ)* ℥iv. *ſchænanth. zingib. alb. ana* ℈j. *rad. enulæ camp. liquirit. raſ. ana* ℥ſs. *uvar. paſſar. enucleat.* ʒj. *coq. in aq. com. q. ſ. ad lib. j. expreſſioni adde ſyr. de ſumar. de epithym. de ſucco roſ. laxat. ana* ℥j. *miſce.* This was for three doſes to be taken in the morning for three days together, and after this he returned again to the *Guajacine* Decoction.

About the 17. of *May* another *Apozem* was preſcribed, much what like the laſt, for three doſes alſo. And that being done, he was purged again with *Confec. hamech* ʒiij. in five ounces of the laſt Decoction.

On the 21. of *May* this was appointed. *R. endiviæ, cichor. borag. bugloſſ. ſumar. ſummit. lupul. agrimon. ana M. jſs. ſem. endiv. cucum. melon. aniſi, fœnic. ana* ʒjſs. *liquirit. raſ.* ʒvj. *hagioxyli cum cort. limat.* ℥viij. *coq. in aq. com. q. ſ. ad lib. jſs. colat. adde ſyr. de ſumar. de epithym. ex infuſ. roſ. borag. ana* ℥j. *miſce.* This was appointed to be taken every morning inſtead of the *Guajacine* Decoction, to procure ſweat.

After

After this, an *Apozem* was prescribed, little differing from the former that was appointed on the 17. of *May*; and after that was taken, on the 4. of *June* another *Apozem* was appointed for four doses, much what the same with that of *May* the 21. these were repeated and used to the 15. of *June*, and then he took these Pills. *R. pil. Indar.* ℈ j. *pil. de fumar.* ℈j. *diagrid. gr. i. cum syr. de fumoter. f. pil. iij.* appointed to be taken after midnight.

Notwithstanding this long troublesom course of Medicines and repetitions of the same, our *Author* confesseth the Patient was not cured. For although the Ulcers did heal, yet they broke out in new places: the malignity was not eradicated with all this tedious doings: Wherefore they were driven to this refuge, that the Patient must undergo the *Mercurial* Unction: and it was so resolved; but first he was to take this Potion. *R. Confect. hamech* ʒj. *dissol. cum* ʒiij. *decoct. com. addendo syr. de fumar. misce.* This was given in the morning, *& egregiè purgabatur*, says the story: and the man must be egregiously strong too, or else he could not hold out.

After

After all this, on the 21. of *June* the *Chirurgeon* began to anoint him with this Oyntment. *R. thuris, maſtichis, myrrhæ, ana* ℥jſs. *rad. helleb nig. & alb. zinzib. ana* ℈j. *ſandarachæ græcor. minii ana* ʒſs. *baccar. lauri* ℥ſs. *cineris tamariſci* ℥j. *cinnam.* ʒſs. *ſulph. vivi* ʒj. *caphur.* ʒſs. *butyr. recent.* ℥vj. *pingued. porcin. lib. ſs. ol. laurin.* ℥j. *ſucci plantag. fumar. lapath. acut. ana* ℥j. *argent. vivi extinct. in ſucco limon.* ℥iij. *fiat ungent. ſecundum artem.* With this he was anointed five days together in all the Joynts.

On the 24. of *June*, his Mouth inflamed, was very ſore and ulcerated, and Face ſwelled, from the ſalination and continual flux at the Mouth: for which two *Gargariſms* were appointed. Afterwards he complained of his Breaſt to be ſore and inflamed, for which a *Linctus* was provided; and a *pectoral Unguent*, to aſſwage and mitigate. On the 26. day he was reduced very weak, and *Saccharum perlat.* was given him; yet notwithſtanding he was thus low, and ſuffered ſome hardſhip, here covered after a while, & was perfectly cured, ſays our Author.

Now for an Example of Practice by

Suffumigation; he gives us this account of a Mariner that brought the Pox out of *Spain* with him, whose privy Member was so severely ulcerated, that the *Chirurgeon*, who had him then under Cure, intended to cut off the *Glans*, having no hopes to save it by all the means he had or could use. But *Forestus* being called to the Patient, he forbid it, and afterwards saved his Member.

Julapium. First, he gave him a Bolus of *Cassia*, then let him blood, next a *Julep*, which was this. *Mellis rosat. colat.* ℥iij. *syr. de fumoterr.* ℥ij. *aq. fumiter. bugloss. beton. ana* ℥v. *misce.* After this he appoints an *Apozem* aperitive and gently purgative; which being taken, the *Julep* was repeated, and after that, this

Potio purg. Potion was given. *R. confec. hamech* ℥iijss. *diaprun. laxat.* ʒj. *agar. trochisc. cat.* ℈ss. *diagrid. gr.* 1. *aq. bugloss.* ʒiv. *mellis rosat. colat.* ℥ss. *misce.* When this had performed its operation, another *Apozem* was prescribed as follow-

Apozema. eth. *R. lign. guajac. cum cort. limat. lib. ss. salviæ, stæchad. utriusq; sumar. violar. ana M. j. flor. cord. p. j. sem. anisi, carui, fœnic. ana* ℥ij. *sem.* 4. *frig. major. & min. ana* ʒss. *rad. helleb.*

nig.

nig. ʒſs. *polipod. querc. epithym. ana* ʒſs. *cicer. rub.* ʒiij. *coq. in aq. com. ad lib. iij. colat. dulcoretur ſacchar.* This was to be taken twice a day; but the doſe is not ſet down: and when this was ended, *pil. de ſumar.* ʒj. *cum diagrid. gr. ij.* was given.

After he was thus ſufficiently prepared and purged, he begins to ſuffumigate him with this. *R. cinnabr.* ʒjj. *oliban. myrrhæ, gum. benzoin. ana* ʒj. *galliæ moſchat.* ʒjſs. *theriacæ elect.* ʒſs. *ſtyracis liquid. ad incorporandum, fiat ſuffitus.* This was uſed according to the uſual manner every morning: but becauſe he was coſtive, after the third time, a Purge was given the fourth day; and the fifth day the *ſuffumige* again, until he ſalivated freely, and his Mouth and Throat ulcerated therwith; then *Gargariſms* were uſed: and becauſe he grew weak, Tablets of *Manus Chriſti perlat.* was given; and for expulſion of the venenous matter contracted by the *Cinnabar*, a Decoction for that purpſe was appointed; alſo to relieve the ſtomach of which he complained, appropriate Medicines were uſed for that purpoſe. And to take off pains of the head, cauſed by

ſuffumige, *Cephalic* Medicines were uſed: and by this courſe the man was perfectly recovered and made ſound; and the Ulcers, which before could not be healed with mundifying and conſolidating Medicines, and all the the Chirurgical Art; were ſoon after the *Suffumige* cicatrized and perfectly cured, ſays our Author.

Now my occaſions calling me off from proſecuting this deſign farther at preſent: I confeſs the Subject is copious, and will admit of long debates; but I have contracted and brought into a narrow compaſs all the important and moſt conſiderable matter, and repreſented to you in a little *Scheme* the ſeveral perſwaſions and opinions of the moſt famed *Authors*, treating upon this Diſeaſe, with our own ſentiment and reaſons for non-compliance, and diſſent from each of them. The former part of this Work will give you to underſtand the ſubtle *Nature* of this *Malady*; wherein I have diſcuſſed and laid open ſome grand Errours that have paſſed for currant Truths in the World ever ſince the Diſeaſe hath had a peculiar diſtinguiſhing name.

I have exhibited alſo to your view the various Practice of ſeveral *Nations* for the Cure of this *Lues*; and not of the mean and vulgar *Profeſſors*, but of thoſe whoſe repute is ſuch, that moſt Phyſicians, their Succeſſors, do adhere to and follow as their Guides in curing: And this is thought a learned and ſafe way to be governed by Authors and their Traditions, handed thus from one another; witneſs the Files of Bills in the Shops, which pedantick *Recipe's* and incongruous Compoſitions do imitate the unreformed Exemplars of their Predeceſſors that were no Pharmacopœians. And indeed it cannot otherwiſe be expected, ſince Phyſicians (very imprudently and perniciouſly) have caſt off their proper charge and main duty, the preparation and improvement of Medicines by their own hands and diligent inſpection over all that appertains to that Work (as it was the cuſtom of the Ancients) the neglect whereof hath rendred them incapable to ſee and correct the groſs errours of traditional Book-Medicines. Indeed we might expect a good improvement and ſucceſs in Medicines, if Phyſici-

ans were their own Operators in Pharmacy (ſuch as a late ingenious * *Author* hath manifeſted himſelf to be) they would then from a certain experimental knowledge, diſdain the tranſcribing of Medicines out of *Books*, whoſe *Authors* were not expert *Pharmacopœians*: and ſuch were moſt of theſe (though men of Note) now laid before you to deliberate on. I would adviſe thoſe that are not well knowing in the Nature of the *Materia Medica*, and ſkillful in the due preparation of Medicines, that they be not too bold in venturing upon every Medicine that is here preſcribed; for there are ſome frivolous and fallacious, others dangerous: and that they be not too confiding in the Methods propoſed. To ranſack throughly, to examine nicely and ſtrictly their failings; what reaſon they carry and import by their deſignment; what Character our Experience may put upon them, from former tryals and adventures upon ſuch like Medicines (my ſelf in time paſt being governed by Tradition and *Authors*) would take up and expend a conſiderable time more, than at preſent can be afford-

ed;

* Dr. *Ed. Bolneſt. Auror. Chymica.*

ed; nor am I willing at this time to write a Satyr; else here is matter enough, and thereby to let the World know (if they did deserve it) how grosly erroneous the *Art* of *Physick* hath been managed in all Ages: and if an account of the dead could rightly be taken, we should find, that more have dyed by Medicine than by the Sword; but *populus vult decipi*, they love the imposture, they will not be informed, so let it go on.

FINIS.